THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 15. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Real Estate in Baltimore.—The Baltimore (Md.) *American* says that an "enormous amount of property has changed hands in that city during the last year. A reference to the books at the Exchange Salesrooms for 1866 will show that of real and leasehold property four hundred and seventy-eight pieces were offered of which three hundred and eighteen were sold, at prices ranging from three hundred dollars up to seventy-six thousand dollars. In the sales are comprised a number of valuable farms and country seats, and the aggregate sales will reach beyond a million of dollars. One hundred and sixty pieces of property were offered and withdrawn, because the bids were not satisfactory to the owners or persons offering for sale. During the year there were forty-nine ground-rents sold, but they were generally small. Three steamboats and one sailing vessel were sold. Among the real and leasehold property were forty-five houses sold by the City Collector for arrears of taxes."

The "Heroes of New Orleans"—At the recent celebration in New Orleans of General Jackson' cotton-bag skirmish, it was ascertained that seven of Toledano's Rifle company are still living, two of the Foot Dragoons, and five of the Chasseurs, being fourteen out of the original five hundred and seventy-six who composed Planche's battalion on the morning of the 8th of January, 1815; of Captain Ogden's cavalry company, then forty strong, two only are remaining; of Beale's riflemen, sixty-four strong one alone now survives, his last comrade, Mr A. Gordon, of Mobile, having died within the month. The last of the Louisiana Blues, General H. W. Palmer, went down in the Evening Star.

Movement of the Negro Race to the West—One of the most frequent sights to be seen in the neighborhood of the Pontchartrain Railroad depot, says the New Orleans *Crescent*, is the number of negro immigrants every morning just arrived from Alabama, Georgia, and other Eastern States, and on their way to Texas. Almost every steamer seems to bring over two or three hundred, not to speak of the arrivals from other directions. The Atlanta papers allude to the number that are continually passing through that railroad city, and it is obvious that the revolution of ideas in the negro mind is calling for some corresponding change in his habitation and previous manner of living.

Snow in Louisiana.—A correspondent of the New Orleans (La.) *Picayune* says:—

"Since the beginning of the present century snow has fallen over this region as follows:—

"1800. In December snow fell for the first time during twenty years.

"1817. Snow again fell.

"1822. January 1, snow fell to a considerable depth.

"1831. February 8, there was a slight fall of snow.

"1852. January 12 and 13, there was a heavy fall of snow in Lower Louisiana."

A Pennsylvania Colony in Tennessee—The McMinnville (Tenn.) *Era* says:—"Coffee county is fast becoming a Pennsylvania colony. Some fifteen families from that State have purchased lands around Concord and Oak Hill, and are settling. They have already laid out $85,000 for lands, and 'the cry is still they come.' They are excellent farmers and good citizens, and we have ample room for all such. One of them has purchased the extensive Catron property in Tullahoma."

Celestial Salt.—The New Orleans (La.) *Times* of the 4th says:—"We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Red River, that on the 2d of the month a shower of fine salt occurred in Red River, about sixty miles from the mouth. There had been a little snow the day before, and on the next day, it being observed that the supposed snow had not melted it was examined and found to be veritable salt. Our informant gathered a bushel of it, and it was found to be equal to the best Turk's Island."

One Less Relic—On the 29th of last month the church and residence of St. Thomas Manor, Charles county, Maryland, were destroyed by fire. The church was built more than one hundred and fifty years ago. The manor-house was not quite so old—a little over a century. The brick for its construction was imported from England.

A Canal at Savannah.—The Savannese propose to build a canal eight miles along the coast, by means of which four hundred miles of inland navigation, from Savannah to Jupiter Inlet, Fla., will be opened to steamers of four feet draft.

Freedmen's Wages.—The Shreveport (Louisiana) papers speak encouragingly of the hiring of freedmen in that region. The prices given run as high as twenty dollars per month, with food. Some will not hire except by the month.

Populations of Southern Cities—According to the late census, Vicksburg had a total population on the 1st of May last, of 8067—of whom 4274 were whites and 3793 blacks. Natchez had a total population of 8431 and Jackson 3486.

An Innovation—A steam plough has just reached New Orleans, the first ever received in that city. It was consigned to Longstreet, Owen & Co., and was from the manufactory of Fowler & Co, Leeds, England.

Conflict of Opinions—Judge Meredith, of Richmond, Va., decides that the Virginia stay law is unconstitutional. Judge Baker, of the Norfolk Circuit, decides that it is constitutional.

Monumental—The ladies of Memphis, Tenn., have formed a "Southern Monumental Church Association," and appeal to the ladies of the Southern States.

The Anneke Jans Estate.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* has the following:—

About thirty years ago a suit was brought to test the title of Trinity, when a conveyance was produced, which was considered by the Court in every way conclusive, and a decision was made in favor of the corporation. This document was found in a book of deeds which had long been missing, but somehow turned up at the right moment. The following is a copy of it:—

"Anno 1670, March 8.—Have Johannes Van Brugh in right of Catrina Roeloffsen, his wife, and Atturney of Pieter Hartgers, William Bogardus for himself and his brothers, Jan Roelofsen, and Jonas Bogardus, and Cornelius Van Carnsum, in right of Sarra Roelofsen, his wife, and by assignment of Peter Bogardus, all children and lawful heirs of Anneke Roeloffsen, late widow of Domine Bogardus, deceased, for a valuable consideration transported and made over unto the Right Honorable Colonel Francis Lovelace, his heirs and assignees, their farm or Bowery, commonly called and known by the name of Dominies Bowery, lying and being on Manhatan's Island towards the North River:—The quantity of ye land amounting to about sixty-two acres, as in the former ground brief from Governor Stuyvesant, bearing date the 4th day of July, 1654, and the confirmation thereupon from Governor R. Nicolls, bearing date ye 27th of March, 1667, is more particularly set forth, which transport was signed by them and acknowledged before the Aldermen, Mr. Olof Stevenson Cortlant and Mr. John Lawrence."

*Anneke Jans was the maiden name of the lady who was the wife of a man named Roelofsen, and after his death married Dominie Bogardus. By the Dutch custom the wife was generally known by her own name as well as that of her husband, and inherited his estate.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Extension of Mail Facilities—Rates of Postage on Printed Matter to Europe and Asia.

The Post Office Department has made arrangements by which a number of European and Asiatic countries, hitherto beyond the reach of our mail communication except by letter, are brought within the range of delivery of all, or nearly all, United States mail matter. It is a singular fact, unknown probably to most persons who have not had occasion to learn it by unpleasant experience, that there was a considerable region in the civilized world where an American traveller might not receive a newspaper directly from home.

Under the arrangements now completed, prepayment of postage, sometimes at high rates, is made necessary in all cases. The following official statement gives a full list of the countries—with some of which there has been regular communication—that are now included in the delivery by way of Hamburg and Bremen:—

Rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter (periodicals, etc.) sent from the United States to countries of Europe and Asia, by Bremen or Hamburg mail—prepayment compulsory.

NEWSPAPERS.

Bremen, by Bremen mail—2 cents each.

Hamburg, by Hamburg mail—2 cents each.

Prussia, Austria, and German States, by Bremen and Hamburg mail—3 cents each.

Lunenburg, by Bremen mail—3 cents each.

Lunenburg, by Hamburg mail—3 cents each, and 1 cent per 1¼ ounce.

Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark, by Bremen or Hamburg mail—3 cents each, and 1 cent per 1¼ ounce.

Sweden, by Bremen or Hamburg—3 cents each, and 1½ cent per 1¼ ounce.

Norway, by Bremen or Hamburg—3 cents each, and 3½ cents per 1¼ ounce.

Holland, by Bremen or Hamburg—3 cents each, and 1 cent per 1¼ ounce.

Russia, by Bremen or Hamburg—3 cents each, and 1 cent per 1¼ ounce.

Switzerland, by Bremen or Hamburg—4 cents each.

Italy, by Bremen or Hamburg—5 cents each.

Turkey, by Bremen or Hamburg—3 cents each, and 5½ cents per 1¼ ounce.

Greece, by Bremen or Hamburg—3 cents each, and 5½ cents per 1¼ ounce.

Gibraltar, Spain, and Portugal, by Bremen or Hamburg—3 cents each, and 2½ cents per 1¼ ounce.

Austria, India, and China, by Bremen or Hamburg mails, via Marseilles—3 cents each, and 9 cents per 1¼ ounce.

Austria, India, and China, by Bremen and Hamburg mails, via Trieste—5 cents each, and 2 cents per ½ ounce.

PERIODICALS, ETC.

Bremen, by Bremen mail—1 cent per ounce.

Hamburg, by Hamburg mail—1 cent per ounce.

Prussia, Austria, and German States, by Bremen or Hamburg—1½ cent per ounce.

Lunenburg, by Bremen mail—1½ cent per ounce.

Lunenburg, by Hamburg mail—1½ cent per ounce, and 1½ cent per 1¼ ounce.

Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark, by Bremen or Hamburg—1½ cent per ounce, and 1½ cent per 1¼ ounce.

Sweden, by Bremen or Hamburg—1½ cent per ounce, and 2 cents per 1¼ ounce.

Norway, by Bremen or Hamburg—1½ cent per ounce, and 4 cents per 1¼ ounce.

Holland, by Bremen or Hamburg—1½ cent per ounce, and 1½ cent per 1¼ ounce.

Russia, by Bremen or Hamburg—1½ cent per ounce, and 1½ cent per 1¼ ounce.

Switzerland, by Bremen or Hamburg—1½ cent per ounce, and 1 cent per ½ ounce.

Italy, by Bremen or Hamburg—2½ cent per ounce and 2 cents per ½ ounce.

Turkey, by Bremen or Hamburg—1½ cent per ounce and 5½ cents per 1¼ ounce.

Greece, by Bremen or Hamburg—1½ cent per ounce and 5½ cents per 1¼ ounce.

Gibraltar, Spain, and Portugal, by Bremen or Hamburg—1½ cent per ounce and 2½ cents per 1¼ ounce.

Austria, India, and China, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, by way of Marseilles—1½ cent per ounce and 9 cents per 1¼ ounce.

Austria, India, and China, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, by way of Trieste—6½ cents per ounce and 2 cents per ½ ounce.

These charges are in each case in full to destination, combining rates between the United States and Bremen or Hamburg, and the rate beyond Bremen and Hamburg to points of delivery.

Revised Army Regulations.

By General Order No. 4 of the War Department, paragraph No. 895, Revised Regulations of the Army, is modified to read as follows:—

"The legal punishments for soldiers by sentence of a court-martial, according to the offense and the jurisdiction of the court, are death, imprisonment on bread-and-water diet, solitary confinement, hard labor, forfeiture of pay and allowances, discharge from service, reprimands; and, when non-commissioned officers, reduction to the ranks. Periods of confinement, except in aggravated cases, shall not exceed six months, and in repeated cases of desertion shall not exceed one year, but in cases of homicide, robbery, rape, and in aggravated cases of injury to person or property, may be imposed at the discretion of the court; solitary confinement, or confinement on bread and water, shall not exceed fourteen days at a time, with intervals between the periods of such confinement not less than such periods, and not exceeding eighty-four days in one case.

"Enlisted men for purely military offenses shall not be sentenced to confinement in a state prison or penitentiary, and when soldiers for other than military offenses are sentenced to confinement in a penitentiary, they will be dishonorably discharged the service in the order promulgating the proceedings of the court. The ball and chain shall not be used as a punishment. Ordnance sergeants and hospital stewards, though liable to discharge, shall not be reduced, nor are they to be tried by regimental or garrison court-martial, unless by special permission of the department commander."

—General Order No. 3, from the War Department, states that "The numerous cases of soldiers on furloughs who report at points far distant from their stations without the means of travelling further, demand that officers should use a proper discrimination in granting furloughs. The men must either become deserters in fact, or must receive aid from the Government in returning to their companies. Department commanders are authorized to send men reporting under such circumstances to a military post or depot, when there is a probability that they can soon be sent with a detachment to the vicinity of their posts.

"In special cases, where it shall seem most judicious, department commanders, in the exercise of a sound discretion, may order transportation tickets to be purchased by the Quartermaster for furloughed soldiers, and where this is done a special report of the amount paid for such transportation will be made by letter to the company commander, who will charge the same against the soldier's pay-roll on the muster day.

"The same amount, together with the date when the soldier reported himself, will be entered on his furlough."

Mr. Frederick Seward's Wound.

The wound in Mr. Seward's head, received at the time of the assassination, has only closed over within a recent period. Trepanning was impossible, owing to its situation on the side of his skull, and now the brain at that point is only protected by a thin armor of flesh.

MEXICO.

Maximilian Within View of the Capital—The Mission of General Sheridan's Chief Quartermaster to Texas—What Does it Mean?

NEW ORLEANS, January 16.—The steamer Concordia, from Vera Cruz on the 10th inst., arrived here to-day.

The only item of news that is of much interest consists in the announcement that Maximilian had reached the valley of Mexico. He is reported to be still sick with fever, and obliged to put up at the Hacienda de la Teja. It is expected that he will take up his residence there for some time.

Another detachment of French troops was to embark at Vera Cruz on the 12th instant.

D. L. Lane, United States Consul at Vera Cruz, has arrived at Concordia. He returns home for the benefit of his health.

The mission of the Chief Quartermaster to Texas is to make arrangements for the certain and speedy transportation of supplies to the new ports which have been established on the Texas frontier, and for supplying the troops in the new position which they will take as soon as convenient after the French troops shall have left Mexico.

The special cavalry mission has been intrusted to General Merritt, not Forsyth.

Testimonial to Edwin Booth.

Next Tuesday evening will be an occasion honorable in the world of art. On that evening, at the close of Mr. Edwin Booth's performance of *Hamlet* at the Winter Garden, there will be presented to him, by a committee of representative men in every pursuit of learning and every branch of art, a testimonial, the motive and character of which finds best expression in the following beautiful letter addressed by the subscribers to Mr. Booth:—

"NEW YORK, March 6, 1866—Edwin Booth, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Your performance of 'Hamlet' for a hundred successive nights is an event unprecedented in the annals of the stage, and so honorable to the public taste, and to your own genius, that we wish to signalize and commemorate it by the accompanying medal, which we offer to you with our sincerest respect and friendship. It is not, we are very sure, the emotion and applause of the moment, however rapturous they may be, but it is the influence of beauty flowering into a thousand kindly thoughts and humane deeds, which is the true glory of art and the purest satisfaction of the artist, and your portraiture of 'Hamlet,' that unmatched form and feature of blown youth' is so subtle and delicate, so pathetic and powerful, that when we say it will always hereafter be the image of Shakespeare's 'Hamlet' in our minds—a perpetually refining presence—we know that we tell a truth which will be to you the most grateful praise. We are, dear sir, but a very few of the many of your countrymen who would gladly join in such an acknowledgment of your masterly interpretation of our great poet and we venture, therefore, to ask you to accept this token, not only as our own offering, but as that of all those whom your public career has made your faithful friends, and who earnestly hope for your continued welfare."

Among the names of the subscribers are those of men most eminent as statesmen, soldiers, poets, editors, sculptors, and painters in this country, and the medal which gives form to their feeling of artistic admiration and personal regard is one of which Mr. Booth may, in every sense, be proud. It is at present on exhibition at Tiffany's, in Broadway, and will continue so up to the evening of its presentation.

The Winter Garden stage has been selected as the place of presentation, to gratify the natural desire of the many ardent admirers of Mr. Booth who had no opportunity of subscribing to this testimonial, or in some degree uniting in its object, by witnessing the presentation and hearing the address and Mr. Booth's reply.—*N. Y. Evening Post, yesterday.*

One of Washington's Aides-de-Camp

Among the long-standing Revolutionary claims which will probably come again to the notice of Congress during the present session is that of the heirs of Colonel William Grayson. The name is unfamiliar now, but ninety years ago it was a pillar of strength to the American cause. A writer in the *National Intelligencer* gives the following reminiscence, which will be entirely new to most readers:—

"The late John Taliaferro related to me an anecdote, the last time I ever saw him, of Mr. Monroe and Colonel Grayson, that may be repeated. They were both in the Continental Congress, and during the exciting period which has been adverted to he accompanied the former on horseback to New York. Late in the afternoon, while on their journey, they arrived at Bladensburg, where they were met by the latter. The patriot statesmen and colonels of the Revolution embraced each other affectionately, being the best of friends, and distantly related, and immediately entered into conversation upon national affairs Colonel Grayson was one of the most fascinating gentlemen in conversation of the time in which he lived, and Mr Monroe a courteous and attentive listener. As long as he could hold his eyes open young Taliaferro did not let a word escape his ears, and at a late hour he left them *tete-a-tete* and *pied-a-pied* before a cheerful wood fire. At six the next morning he descended the stairs and found them in the precise condition in which he left them, a mere chump of the fuel remaining unconsumed. In those days patriot hearts knew how to feel and patriot brains to work. That night's sitting may have had a happy influence in shaping a nation's destinies."

It may be added that Colonel Grayson was a colleague of Mr. Monroe in the Continental Congress and in the Virginia Convention. When the Constitution was ratified by that State he was elected, with Richard Henry Lee, to the United States Senate. Ill-health, however, compelled him to resign his seat, and he died soon after.

Poisoning Whales.

We have already given an account of the new invention for killing whales by poison. The London *Post* is rather alarmed at the plan. It says:—"A single ounce of the compound suffices to kill a whale in the course of a few minutes—a fact whence one may judge of the potency of this new poison. Compared with the prolonged torture of harpooning, the new method may be considered as really humane, even as regards the whale; but as regards the fishermen, whose lives were exposed under the old system to such proverbially imminent peril, the two methods will not bear a comparison. If there were no other contingencies to be taken into account, the reported invention would be one of the most useful kind. But if an ounce of the poison will kill a whale in a few minutes, it would be adequate to the destruction of a whole shoal of small fish, which themselves would be devoured by others, and so on indefinitely. Even supposing that there were no fish on the spot to consume the offal of the hundreds of whales caught and thrown into the sea, there may be undercurrents of which we know nothing to carry it to any distance. It may be said that the fish eating the poisoned offal would die themselves, so that no poisoned fish are likely to find their way to Billingsgate. Such a destruction of fish would be deplorable in itself; but as the quantity of the poison would be continually diminishing according to the number of fish through which it passed, the dose at last might become so small as not to kill for hours, or even days, and the fish might be caught while yet alive and brought to market. The method appears adapted to diminish the risk of human life incidental to whaling, and to be humane as regards the whale itself, which it kills so rapidly; but even these advantages would be purchased at too dear a rate if all the fish of the sea are liable to be poisoned as well as the whale."

—Mr. Edmund Sharpe has presented the British Museum a statue of the son of Rameses II, about four feet high. He bears a standard on each side; it is of the most beautiful workmanship, on hard polished breccia.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

ANOTHER REFORM MEETING IN LONDON.

A PROSPECT OF ANOTHER WAR.

HUNGARY DISAGREES WITH AUSTRIA.

MAX'S GOODS AND CHATTELS EN ROUTE FOR AUSTRIA.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Monster Trade Reform Meeting to be Held.

LONDON, January 17, noon.—The Reform League is preparing for another monster trade demonstration. The affair will come off in London, on the 11th of February, and is expected to surpass any demonstration of the kind ever made in England.

HUNGARY.

Prospect of Trouble with Austria.

PESTH, January 17.—The Hungarian Diet, with remarkable unanimity, design to break their negotiations with Austria, if that Government still opposes the wishes of Hungary, in insisting on the army organization scheme and other measures equally oppressive and odious to the people.

AUSTRIA.

Maximilian's Personal Effects Insured for Carriage to Ragusa.

VIENNA, January 17.—The *Presse* of this city in an article this morning says:—Large insurance has been made at Hamburg on the personal effects of Maximilian, to be shipped per the steamer Maria to Ragusa.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, January 17—Noon.—The Cotton Market opened quite active this morning, and prices show a slight advance. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 14⅜d.

LONDON, January 17—Noon.—Consols are unchanged.

American securities are quoted to-day as follows:—United States 5-20s, 72¾; Erie Railroad shares, 43½; Illinois Central shares, 81½.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 15.—A large fire broke out in Portsmouth yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, resulting in the destruction of property to the amount of $15,000. It originated by the bursting of a bake-oven, which was being heated at the time preparatory to baking the morning batch. The engines in Portsmouth arrived on the ground shortly after the alarm was given, but were powerless to render assistance, owing to their destitution of hose, the same complaint made by the Norfolk Fire Department when the Atlantic Hotel and other property were destroyed. Assistance was sent from Norfolk, and the steam-engine "Torrent," from Gosport Navy Yard, also arrived at the scene, but not before several buildings were destroyed. Seventy-two ship carpenters and caulkers, who recently arrived from New York, assisted the firemen, and their exertions have elicited great praise from the citizens. The fire was finally put out at 4 o'clock. Six small houses were destroyed, and one badly injured, the loss being estimated at $15,000, mostly covered by insurance.

A slight fall of snow occurred last night, with rain and hail. To-day the weather partially cleared off, and to-night has become intensely cold, promising to be one of the coldest nights this winter. The James river is closed with ice clear down to Jamestown Island, completely obstructing the navigation. The regular steamers are confined at the wharves at Norfolk and Richmond. The ice is very thick, and the intense cold to-night will serve to extend it still further down the river. Four coal-loaded schooners, bound up to Richmond, lay icebound.

Arrived at Norfolk yesterday, the schooners Julia B. Berkley, from the Nansemond river for New Haven, Connecticut, with a cargo of oysters, wind bound.

The British brig Dawn sailed for Falmouth, Jamaica, with a cargo of staves, etc.

From Boston.

BOSTON, January 17.—The stock subscription to the National Steamship enterprise footed up $325,000 yesterday morning.

A new Gold Board is about to be started here, with rules and regulations similar to the New York Board.

Two young men, aged eighteen and nineteen years respectively, have been arrested on suspicion of having caused the recent fires in Malden.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 100⅞; Reading, 103⅞; Canton Company, 48; Erie, 63½; Cleveland and Toledo, 125; Chicago, Fort Wayne, and Pittsburg, 99⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89½; Michigan Central, 106; Michigan Southern, 79½; New York Central, 108⅞; Illinois Central, scrip, 120½; Cumberland preferred, 80; Missouri 6s, 93; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 107⅞; do. 1863, 105⅛; do. 1864, 105⅞; Ten-forties, 99⅞; Seven-thirties, 104⅞; Sterling Exchange, 9⅞; at sight, 10½; Gold, 136⅞.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Cotton quiet and firm. 34½@35c. Flour dull and declining; sales of 8000 barrels State, $9·40@12·40; Ohio, $11·90@14·15; Western, $9·40@13·75. Wheat dull and declining. Corn quiet and firmer. Beef quiet. Pork firm. Lard firm; and Whisky dull.

The Pope's Jewels—The Pope, it is said, has sent a great number of jewels to the Nuncio at Paris, by whom they have been deposited in the Parisian banks.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Convocation of the "Strong-Minded" at the Franklin Institute this Morning.

Representatives of the female part of society who are desirous of making no distinctions, either of color or sex, in the rights of citizenship, so set forth, assembled in Franklin Institute this morning at 10 o'clock.

Notwithstanding the inclement and blustering weather, they turned out in numbers, as general in times past; about two score, and a few not counted, in masculine attire. A large portion, as evinced by grey hairs, and white polls, had advanced far beyond the prime of life. During the morning session, the curious came in, making quite a respectable audience.

The Convention was opened after the hour by the nomination of Mr. Robert Purvis, as Chairman temporarily, and Miss Mary B. Lightfoot, of Pennsylvania, to act as Secretary, which were unanimously carried.

Mr. Purvis returned his thanks for the honor of the nomination.

A Business Committee was appointed by the Chair, to consist of three, as follows:—Sarah Pugh, Lucy Stone, and Mrs. Stanton.

On motion, an addition was made by adding the names of William Still, of this city, and Miss Abbey Kimber.

Mr. H. H. Broome, of New York, was called upon to speak. He remarked that there was no time at present to speak, but all should work in this grand movement. In New York State they have no monthly paper expressing the extreme radical views of the people, except the *Independent*, and all honor to it.

I have been consulted as to the steps of establishing a paper expressing the full views of the people for equal rights, and intended to start a monthly paper, which should present to the population the wants and desires of those who are barred from the full enjoyment of freedom and equality, and had come to be advised and receive aid and encouragement of the people here assembled.

What should the great doctrine of all be? It should be nationality; because all should feel that this should be a free country, without regard to color, sex, or condition. Equality of rights for our brothers and sisters, because they are entitled to the same rights as ourselves. We have no rights but what should be awarded to all. I know of no restriction and debarment in political rights. All we want to know whether the man is honest, and a lover of the progress of this country.

Hence we went culminating from nationality and equality, humanity, to feel that they all are our brothers and sisters, that the elevation of their characters is the elevation of ourselves, and that the deterioration of their rights is the debasement of our own. This should be the country where we should know no differences, no stations, no conditions, but all should stand equally one with another. Let us be filled with a nobler resolve, and be determined that Christianity shall in truth reign among us.

Mrs. Cady Stanton, of New York note, as "ex-Congresswoman," is a medium sized lady, and rather fleshy; sporting the curls of youth, and to all appearances rejoicing in the prime of life. This lady being appointed chief on the Business Committee, and being also the leading spirit in that circle, read the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That as republican institutions are bound up in individual rights, the question for the American people to settle, is the rights of individuals, not races.

Resolved, That the present claim for manhood suffrage—sugar-coated with the words "equal," "impartial," "universal," is a cruel abandonment of the slave women of the South, and a fraud on the tax-paying women of the North, and an insult to the intelligence of the nineteenth century.

Resolved, That the thanks of the women of the nation are due to Senator Cowan for his amendment striking out the word "male" from the District Suffrage bill, and the nine Senators who voted with him, and so ably maintained the discussion of the question two entire sessions of the Senate.

Resolved, That the true demand in the reconstruction is no more "white wool" citizens, and the women of Pennsylvania hereby instruct their self-appointed representatives in Congress to amend all bills now before them that no States or Territories be admitted to the Union unless by their constitution they secure equal rights to all citizens, irrespective of sex or color.

Resolved, That they who are to be bound by a law, should have a voice in its enactment; and when any human being has attained the age of maturity, that person has a right, not merely a privilege or favor, but an absolute right to have a voice in making the laws.

Resolved, That while we rejoice in the recent enactments in reference to the District of Columbia and the Territories, we are restrained in our joy by the withholding of the ballot from women.

Resolved, That the ballot, alike to women and men, means bread, education, intelligence, self-protection, self-reliance, and self-respect; to the daughter it means diversified employment, and a fair day's wages for a fair day's work; to the wife it means control of her own person, property, and earnings; to the mother it means the equal guardianship of her children; to all it means colleges and professions, open, equal opportunities, skilled labor, and intellectual development.

Resolved, That the prohibition of the common rights of sepulture to colored people, by our cemeteries incorporated as public burial grounds, is a desecration of the place and a withering reproach to our profession. And the exclusion of colored persons from the street cars is a gross outrage, giving more serious cause of complaint than those grievances of our forefathers, which caused the struggle for independence.

These resolutions were accepted for discussion. Mrs. Lucretia Mott, a lady advanced far into years of maturity, read letters from foreign countries, expressing hope that all persons in England and France would (it was hoped) soon have all rights accruing to citizens of those nations.

Miss Susan B. Anthony was the next speaker, having all the appearance as strong in the movement set forward by the Convention; of average height, closely fitting black sack or rather coat, straight collar and glasses, short hair, and, withal, having all the essentials of a decided woman and a well-expressed speaker.

The Finance Committee reported that $35·55 had been collected to defray the contingent expenses.

It was a noteworthy fact that, in the discussions, the spokesmen were those who had perambulated through the country, had been the spirit of all similar Conventions, and were the only persons who presented the case to the assemblage. The freedom and rights of the colored man, in all its different phases, composed one of the grand topics of consideration.

Mr. Edwin Coates had often tried to imagine the thoughts of an individual, of a person who opposed the rights to others which he enjoyed, and had, he desired to make known, not succeeded. Any man of any heart ought to be earnest in the rights of woman; for all the pleasure we enjoy comes from the society of woman. And he pitied the man who could look upon the standing of women at the present with complaisance, and have no desire to elevate her to those political equalities which he enjoys.

Mrs. Cady Stanton spoke at length upon the necessity of admitting women to individual rights, if we would have a nation founded on the highest and noblest principles of humanity, giving life and vigor to all denominations and classes, without regard to the difference of sex or color.

A Committee on Finance, consisting of four, to pass through each aisle, so suggested by Mrs. Mott, was appointed, as follows:—William Still, Dr. Childs, Edwin Coates, and Dr. Coates.

At this point Professor G. Coombs, the second Franklin and promoter of holy matrimony, was seen circulating through the seats, selling his pictures, and no doubt whispering advice as to marriageable opportunities.

Mrs. Mott was then the next on the list of exponents of this great subject. She is an aged lady, and wears a white lace cap. The sect to which she belonged no doubt prohibited the wearing of crinoline, for that article she wore not. Of small stature and small features, she discusses all questions "womanly:" that is, without any gestures, and a swinging motion of the body. Many here, she remarked, are advocates of this movement. ("Hear!" "hear!")

All believed that unless woman had the right to enable her to act and speak, and have action in regard to her welfare (hear), this country could not expect to reach a high standing in the civilized universe. (Applause.) There has not been a convention, she stated, which had not been conducted in the most dignified, most orderly, and in the most parliamentary manner.

Here assembled the brightest stars and noblest minds of the country, in the woman line. At this point, after speaking of some stories, the old lady became confused and sat down.

Taxation without representation was a chief feature in the discussion. Some intimate that women were not taxed, but this was suddenly silenced by Mrs. Cady Stanton, telling of a woman who done all the work of her family, done all the work—(hear, hear)—and bought her husband's tobacco. (Much laughter.)

Mr. Paxon, of Doylestown, remembered the time when his mother had gone to the polls to vote; and further stated, that Congressmen were but the barometers to tell of the universal sentiment of the people.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, January 17, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government bonds there was very little doing; July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 104½, a slight advance; 10-40s at 100, no change; and 7·30s at 104½, no change; 108 was bid for 6s of 1881. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100@100¼, and old do. at 96¼.

Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold at 52, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅛@56¼, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 131, no change; 30 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 61½ for Norristown; 56 for Minehill; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 29¾ for Catawissa preferred; 30¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; 46½ Northern Central; 36¾ for North Pennsylvania.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Spruce and Pine sold at 30. 18¼ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46¼ for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; 14½ for Hestonville; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 33½, an advance of ¼. 138 was bid for First National; 115 for Third National; 107½ for Fourth National; 232 for North America; 151½ for Philadelphia; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 95 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 56 for Girard; 100 for Tradesmen's; 65 for City; and 60 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54½, no change. 22½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; 56½ for Delaware Division; and 51 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

—The Boston *Evening Traveller*, January 15, says:—

"The banks are doing comparatively little in the way of discounts; but they are lending with more freedom to parties who ask for collateral loans made returnable on demand, or after a few days' notice. The street rates for short accommodation or unquestioned security are six and seven per cent. Prime commercial notes are not freely offered for sale. The best double names, with three or four months to run, are easily passed at seven and eight per cent. In fancy stock dealings there are no signs of immediate improvement from the long-continued depression which has pervaded the market over since the disastrous breakdown in prices that occurred something over four months ago. The solid kind of securities are less variable than the others, and command fair prices, being wanted by careful investors for permanent holding and periodical revenue."

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 135½; 11 A. M., 136¼; 12 M., 137; 1 P. M., 136⅞, an advance of ⅜ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading...... 52
100 sh do......s10 52
200 sh do..lots.s5 52
100 sh do......2d 52
300 sh Reading....lts 52
100 sh Hestonv'e. s60 14½
200 sh do.......2d 14½

FIRST BOARD.

$150 U S 7·30s Jy...104½
$2600 US 5-20s 65regc104½
$2000 City 6s new....100¼
$1000 Sch Nav 6s 82 80¼
$500 do........s5 80¼
$2000 PaR 1stmt 6s s5 99¼
$1500 W J R 7s...... 97
100 sh Maple Sh .s5 1½
35 sh Mech Bnk.... 33½
510 sh Susq C scrip .. 62½
26 sh Penna R..... 56⅛
26 sh do lts.s5wn 56⅛
100 sh Reading....b5 52
200 sh do......b5 52
25 sh do......... 52¼
100 sh do...... b5 52
200 sh do ....lots 52
100 sh do......b5 52
8 sh Cam & A.....131

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 136¾@137; Silver ¼s and ½s, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16⅜; do., July, 1864, 15⅞; do., August, 1864, 15⅜; do., October, 1864, 14⅜; do., December, 1864, 13⅜; do., May, 1865, 11⅜; do., August, 1865, 10⅜; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9⅜.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 107⅞@108⅛; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107⅝@107⅞; do., 1864, 105⅛@105⅜; do., 1865, 105⅞@106; do., new, 1865, 104⅛@104½; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99⅞@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104⅛@104½; do., 2d series, 104⅛@104½; 3d series, 104⅛@104½; Compounds, December, 1864, 13⅛@13⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, January 17.—Business was dull today in all departments, and out-door operations were partially suspended, owing to the almost impassable condition of the wharf and all other thoroughfares.

There was very little trade effected in Flour, but holders were not disposed to accept lower figures. A few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $8@8·75 ℔ bbl. for superfine, $9@10·75 for extras, $11·50@13·50 for common and choice Northwestern extra family, $12@14·25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, and $14·75@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $7·25 ℔ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no perceptible change to notice in the Wheat Market. Sales of 200 bushels No. 2 spring at $2·65; we quote Pennsylvania red at $2·75@3·10, Southern red at $3·10@3·20, and white at $3·20@3·40. Rye ranges from $1·35@1·40 for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is dull; small sales of new yellow at 97c.@$1. Oats are steady at 59@60c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Prices of Whisky are nominal.

—A correspondent of the London *Guardian* gives the following anecdote in the course of a letter on hymn tunes:—"At an early period of the recent war a detachment of Grand Ducal Hessian troops, charged with the defense of a particular post, suddenly found themselves face to face with a much superior Prussian force. Their commanding officer was a Captain Konig, who, as a politician, had been a strenuous advocate of a Prussian alliance, but whose only thoughts as a soldier were those of military duty. Determined to hold his own to the last, he prepared his men for the engagement, in which he himself was one of the first to fall, by bidding them all join together in a hymn. The people of Grand Ducal Hesse are partly Roman Catholic, partly Protestant; and it became needful to choose the one hymn which all the soldiers, whatever their religious confession, could sing. That hymn was 'Grosser Gott, wir loben dich.'"

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Senate Tariff Bill.

From the Tribune.

In the House of Representatives at the last session, the Tariff bill, as originally reported, raised the rates of duty about 25 per centum. This was a great gain for our industry, but the sober calculations of the Committee on Ways and Means were swept away in the confusion of debate, and the bill, as passed and sent to the Senate, was materially changed. Still it was an improvement upon the existing tariff, and we should have been satisfied had the Senate adopted it. But the history of protection in the last session is one of dispute and and disappointment. The Senate postponed its consideration, and this year the Finance Committee have offered a substitute for the House bill, elaborate and thorough, which still further lowers the average duty upon our imports. Of the points of difference, the following are the more important:—

The House bill imposed a duty of 50 cents on woollen cloths, which the Senate bill would reduce to 45, though it properly retains the duty upon the staple of 10 cents per pound, and 10 cents ad valorem. Cloth importers will demand a still further reduction, and we fear, may get it. On carpets the Senate bill strikes out the ad valorem rate, and re-enacts the specific duty of the present tariff—a decided reduction from the House bill. On cigars, which the House would rate at $2·50 per pound, the Senate bill places a duty of but $2, retaining, however, 50 per cent. ad valorem. The duty on flax in the House bill it $20 per ton; in the Senate bill it is but $15. A duty of 3 cents per square yard, and 30 per cent. ad valorem is proposed on linens, while the House bill fixed the rate at 6 cents. The duties on teas and coffee are doubled by the Senate bill, one of the few instances of an increased rate. The 20 per cent. ad valorem upon books is reduced to 15.

The Senate bill, however, is much better than the present tariff, and than that proposed by Commissioner Wells. Cotton manufactures are well protected; the rates of the House bill on steel, iron, dress-goods, and worsteds are retained, and, we regret to add, those on coal. We should not complain if the bill, as it stands, were adopted by the Senate; for it is not likely to be improved by amendments. Yet the fact that the present tariff does not prevent our people from expending about $300,000,000 per annum for imports ought to convince Congress that an increase of at least 25 per cent. on the existing rates is demanded by our industrial interests.

We must protect our manufactures thoroughly if we would elevate our standard of labor. Unskilled labor, employed in the ruder toils, does not obtain half the wages paid to manufacturing workmen, and the real labor-power of the country cannot be utilized without a tariff that shall necessitate its development. To reap the value of our strength, we must use it, and not depend upon the manufactures of other nations. If here is our granary, our market, here must be our workshop. So long as foreign nations, by the help of free trade, are able to keep down the price of American manufactures, the wages of the laborer are kept down, and it is time that every workman in the land should know that the enemies of protection are the instruments of European monopolies, and that it is they who would give England, France, and Belgium unrestrained permission to undersell us in our own markets.

Slanders in Congress—The President Denounced as an Assassin.

From the Times.

When the Hon. Ben. Loan, a member of Congress from Missouri, introduced his resolution charging President Johnson with sundry high crimes and misdemeanors, the *Tribune* remarked that he was evidently a "weak-minded person ambitious to figure in the newspapers." Stronger-minded men than Mr. Loan have not been free from this ambition; but few men of any mind at all would be eager to figure, either in newspapers or in Congress, in precisely the character which Mr. Loan has selected for his *debut*.

His resolution came up for consideration on Monday, and Mr. Loan read, according to the fashion of the day, a written speech, repeating and amplifying with due emphasis the charges made in his resolution. One of these charges, as presented in his speech, was that of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, upon which the fervid Loan dwelt with a zest peculiar to the school of politicians to which he belongs. It happened by some extraordinary accident that one member of the House, Mr. Hale, of this State, was listening to the speech; and what is still more extraordinary, it struck him that a charge of assassination, made in his place, in ordinary debate, by a member of Congress, against the President of the United States, was not in order. Mr. Hale accordingly called the attention of the Speaker to the subject; but the Speaker ruled that it was in order, inasmuch as the resolution and the speech were both in the nature of steps preliminary to impeachment, which was a proceeding expressly warranted by the Constitution. The Speaker being clearly right, Mr. Hale did not press that point. But he did press another upon Mr. Loan himself. He appealed to him whether he did not deem it due to his own self-respect, as well as to the dignity of the House and the nation, not to make such a charge without submitting at the same time something in the nature of evidence to support it. Mr. Loan did not. The matter, he said, would be investigated by the proper Committee, and, he did not doubt, to the entire satisfaction of the gentleman from New York. Mr. Hale begged permission to ask him, further, whether Mr. Loan did not think he ought at least to say that *he had knowledge* of facts which would sustain the charge he had made. But the lambent Loan refused, not to answer, but to allow the question to be put; and as he had possession of the floor, it could not be put without his consent.

Mr. Loan is evidently unconscious of having done anything discreditable to himself, in which he may be right—or calculated to reflect discredit upon the country, which is not so clear. His personal opinion on the point is a matter of little consequence, but it is more significant that the House of Representatives should seem equally indifferent to the effect of such infamous calumnies, uttered by its own members, who at the same time refuse to be responsible for them, upon the President of the United States. Whether they believe them to be true or not, the members of the House sympathize with and share the spirit which prompts such assaults. The party ends to be accomplished and the personal resentments to be gratified, blind the majority of Congress to their effect upon the reputation of the country at home and abroad. If the charge is believed to have the slightest foundation in fact, the United States stand before the world with an accomplice in the assassination as their Executive head—as their only organ of communication and intercourse with other nations. If it is not believed, Congress must be deemed less careful of its own dignity than any company of pot-house brawlers in the world.

Mr. Loan's resolution is still before the House awaiting its action. But the Judiciary Committee has been directed to inquire into the general charges against the President, and this among them. We trust it will make that inquiry as prompt as possible. It cannot evade it nor delay it without lending its influence to calumnies which it permits to circulate without investigation. It is impossible that such charges as those made by Mr. Loan, in his place in Congress, should be wholly without effect upon the public mind both at home and abroad. We presume that every intelligent man conversant with the facts of history will have no difficulty in branding them as utterly false and slanderous. But thousands will see the charges who have no information upon the subject to which they relate, and upon all such those charges will have an effect. They may not fully believe them, but they will not know them to be untrue; and they will have at least the suspicion that the head of this republic, charged with the execution of its laws, representing its dignity, its character, and its power to all others nations of the earth, is an accomplice in assassination and murder.

The Judiciary Committee owe it to themselves and the country to make a prompt report upon this matter. They should lose no time in making full investigation into it and in requiring Mr. Loan to make good the charge he has made, or at least to bring to their knowledge the evidence on which he makes it. We risk very little in saying that he has not the slightest particle of such evidence. He has made the charge in the mere wantonness of party feeling,—to gratify his personal and political resentments,—and to promote, by what he deems the most eligible method, his own political advancement. But the Committee should lose no time in ascertaining the truth, and in giving it to the country. By every day of needless delay they will make themselves accomplices in this outrageous and disgraceful calumny.

The Late Decisions of the Supreme Court—Their Political Application.

From the Herald.

The two decisions pronounced in the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday last—the one upsetting the test oath of loyalty of the State Constitution of Missouri in reference to clergymen, teachers, and lawyers, and the other declaring unconstitutional the test oath of Congress, as applied to attorneys seeking admission to practice before the Supreme Court—are of the highest importance in their political application. This court, as in the Milligan decision, five to four, has thus decreed that the Missouri State Constitution, in its test oath of loyalty, is an *ex post facto* law, and in effect a bill of attainder, and therefore null and void. On the same general grounds, the test oath of Congress is declared invalid, with these additional objections, that lawyers holding no specific appointment are not officers of the United States, and therefore not subject to this Congressional oath; and that while the President's pardoning power is unlimited, his pardon restores the person concerned to his full rights of citizenship. For example, an Executive pardon to Jeff. Davis would render him at once eligible for the next Presidency, reinstating him in the political position in which he stood as a loyal citizen before he went over into the treason of the so-called Confederate States.

These decisions result from the concurrence in opinion of Justices Field, of California; Clifford, of Maine; Nelson, of New York; Grier, of Pennsylvania; and Wayne, of Georgia—five. The dissenting opinion delivered by Justice Miller, of Iowa, was supported by Chief Justice Chase and Justices Swayne, of Ohio and Davis, of Illinois. They hold that the Congressional test oath is not an *ex post facto* law nor a bill of attainder, but "a qualification which Congress had a right to prescribe as necessary to an attorney," and that "the pardon of the President has no effect in relieving him from the requirement to take it." In regard to the Missouri oath these dissenting judges hold that in the Federal Constitution, upon this subject, "no restraint is placed on the action of the States," but that, "on the contrary, in the language of Story (Commentaries on the Constitution), the whole power over the subject of religion is left exclusively to the State Governments, to be acted upon according to their own sense of justice and the State constitution." Who decides when such doctors disagree? The majority—and here the majority is only one—in both cases goes with the Milligan decision; and all these decisions, while they remain unreversed, are the supreme law of the land.

What, then, is the bearing of these decisions upon the all-important question of Southern reconstruction? According to the Milligan decision there can be no exigency in the Government justifying the overstepping of the strict landmarks of the Constitution. This pronounces the conduct of President Lincoln in assuming the powers of Congress, in the absence of Congress, "to raise and support armies" to save the life of the nation, unjustifiable. As the old Pharisees held that man was made for the Sabbath and not the Sabbath for man, so this Milligan decision affirms that the country was made for the Constitution and not the Constitution for the country. According to these two later decisions neither Congress nor any State can establish any qualifications of loyalty bearing upon the participants in the late Rebellion short of a regular trial and conviction. This may be a strict interpretation of the Constitution; but as a party accused of treason must be tried in the district where the overt act was committed, and as under this requirement no jury can be found to convict, how is Congress to make any discrimination between loyal citizens and Rebels in the work of Southern reconstruction?

There is a remedy suggested in Mr. Justice Miller's dissenting opinion upon these two late cases, and in the case which he recites, of an appeal to this Supreme Court from a fine imposed upon a Catholic priest of New Orleans for violating a local ordinance relating to funeral rites, restricting them under the penalty imposed to the Obituary chapel. Upon this appeal the Supreme Court of the United States replied that "the Constitution makes no provision for protecting the citizens of the respective States in their religious liberties. This is left to the State Constitution, and laws. Nor is there any inhibition imposed by the Constitution in this respect on the States." This late decision touching the test oath applied to a Catholic priest in Missouri reverses this former decision; and here lies our remedy. The decisions of the Supreme Court are not binding upon the Court. If, therefore, the latest decisions of that body are all tending to the conclusion that the late war for the Union was not only a failure, but a blunder, which has left us constitutionally just where we stood the year before the war, we have only to reconstruct the Court in order to reverse these decisions, and to secure such interpretations of the Constitution as will proclaim the great fixed fact that the war for the Union was neithe a blunder nor a failure, but a great revolution, the issues of which have become the Constitution to the Supreme Court.

This is one remedy, and there is some reason to suspect that it is the remedy contemplated in Congress in the proceedings instituted for the President's impeachment and removal in order to reach this court. But there is still another remedy. It lies in the pending Constitutional amendment. Upon this platform, in the name of General Grant, as the candidate of the Union war party, we are content to leave the existing deadlock between Congress on the one hand, and the President and Supreme Court on the other, to the verdict of the people in 1868. But is there not the danger in the interval that the Supreme Court may proclaim some other decisions interdicting all other proceedings in the way of Southern reconstruction? We cannot tell. We apprehend, however, that this court, with every decision running in the channel of its last three, is strengthening the impeachment party in both Houses of Congress.

Mexico and Juarez.

From the World.

It is claimed by Ortega that Juarez is not the rightful President of the Mexican republic; that his term of office, as fixed by the Mexican Constitution, has expired; that he is consequently a private citizen, possessing no more legal authority than any other Mexican citizen; that the same article of the Mexican Constitution which terminates the official life of Juarez makes Ortega his rightful successor, until a new President shall be chosen by the people. There seems sufficient evidence that this statement is in most parts correct; but does it thence follow, as Ortega claims, that the United States are bound to ignore Juarez and recognize Ortega as the head of the Mexican Government? This question is of the very gravest practical moment; for if our Government aids Mexico in the recovery of her independence, it must recognize some authority in that country with which it can treat, and it ought not to make a mistake.

We are clear that President Johnson is right in continuing to recognize and support Juarez, notwithstanding the expiration of his term. It is necessary that our Government should proceed on some sure ground of settled principle; and there is nothing better established, as a principle of our diplomacy, than the policy of abstaining from the domestic disputes of foreign States, and recognizing the *de facto* Government. We have recognized, for example, all the numerous Governments which have succeeded one another in France since the beginning of our own, without ever concerning ourselves about the rightfulness of their origin. To take the instances which have occurred in our own time, we recognized the French republic of 1848 without inquiring whether it was legitimated by the constitution of 1830, which it overthrew; and, with equal readiness, we recognized Napoleon the Third, despite the fact that his term as President of the Republic had expired, and that he continued to rule France by destroying the constitution of 1848, which the people of that country had established, and he had sworn to support. We are no more bound to look behind the fact that Juarez is at the head of the Mexican Government and seeks his authority in the Mexican Constitution, than we were, in 1852, to look behind the fact that Louis Napoleon was the actual ruler of France, and explore the constitution he subverted in a vain search for his right. It is no business of ours to settle questions of disputed authority in foreign countries.

Whether Juarez or Ortega shall be recognized by our Government is not properly a question of right, but a question of fact. Which is the actual ruler? Juarez is in the exercise of all the actual authority which he possessed before Ortega contested his claim; Ortega is in the actual exercise of no authority whatever. Juarez commands, as he has for the last four years, the forces of the Liberals in arms against the invaders. Ortega has not a company of soldiers to back his pretensions. Our Government would make itself ridiculous to recognize, as the Government of Mexico an unsupported adventurer who can produce no other warrant than his contested interpretation of a scrap of the Mexican Constitution. The United States cannot assume to expound the Mexican Constitution. They are told by the Government *de facto* that Ortega misinterprets it, and sets up an unfounded claim; and so long as it is made by the *de facto* Government, they are bound to accept the statement. The Constitution of Mexico provides that on the expiration of the term of the President, the Chief Justice for the time being, in default of an elected successor, becomes President *ad interim*. But Juarez asserts that, when his term expired, there was no Chief Justice—Ortega having fled the country, abandoned his duties, and thereby abdicated his office. So long as this reasoning suffices as between Juarez and the Mexican people, it must be deemed conclusive between him and the United States; the only test we can apply to his logic being his actual possession of the Government.

It may be plausibly objected to this argument that the principle it assumes would have bound us to recognize the empire, the Government of Maximilian having been for a long period the *de facto* Government of the country. We have two replies. First, it is too late to reopen the controversy respecting the Monroe doctrine, as our Government and people have so decided it as to preclude a reversal of their judgment. The Monroe doctrine is an inexpungable fact of the situation, and we must accept its logical consequences: one of which is, that the empire was, in the purview of our Government, non-existent. It is all in vain to say that we cannot annihilate a fact by shutting our eyes. The irreversible acceptance of the Monroe doctrine by this country was as much a fact as the existence of the empire; and the permanent fact was destined to destroy the temporary phantom. This brings us to our second reply, which follows more easily from the ordinary principles of diplomatic reasoning. When there are two conflicting Governments in a country, one of which we have before recognized, we do not transfer the recognition to the new claimant, unless we are satisfied it has elements of permanence. This principle has always been acted on in our foreign intercourse, and there was no reason why it should have been departed from in the case of Mexico. We were certain, from the outset, that the Mexican empire could not stand, the measure of our certainty being the inflexibility of our determination to maintain the Monroe doctrine. We could not, therefore, do otherwise than continue our recognition of the republic, and to recognize Juarez as its head so long as the republic had no other visible representative.

In the transition from the moribund and nearly defunct empire back to a reorganized republic, we may properly render such friendly assistance as the actual Government sees fit to accept. The chief peril of Mexico, during this critical juncture, is the ravenous ambition of her rival political chiefs; and as none of the competitors of Juarez has any claims founded on the popular choice, none has any which the United States can respect. On what ground could our Government justify itself in paying any more deference to Santa Anna, or Miramon, or Ortega, than to any other private citizen of Mexico? Juarez has claims, in the present possession of actual authority, to which none of the others can make any pretensions; and we may reasonably assist him, not indeed in governing the country permanently, but in maintaining order while the people are exerting their prerogative through the elections. If a fair election displaces Juarez, and puts in one of his rivals, we are bound to give the same friendly support to his successor that we now accord to him. But until the popular will has been legally pronounced, it would be absurd, and destructive of all order, for us to countenance any of his competitors.

The abiding curse of Mexico has been the frequent overthrow of her Government by ambitious military chieftains. Unless she can be secured against this evil, she has no future. In affording succor to her weakness, we must apply our plaster to the diseased spot, and make it as broad as the sore. We must uphold Juarez against the violence of revolutionary leaders until there has been a fair election. We must, then, uphold the Government so elected, until, at the expiration of its legal term, the people, by a new election, honestly conducted, either grant it a new lease of power, or replace it by new officers, who in turn must, in like manner, be guaranteed until *their* successors are chosen according to law. Our guarantee will be simply a guarantee of the right of the people to choose their own rulers, against the violence of military chieftains. And unless we grant this succor in this form, Mexico will be remanded to irretrievable turbulence and anarchy, and our interference against the empire a freak of mischievous and disgraceful quixotism.

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1117 stuth 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY
WINES,
From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angeles, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:
WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.
These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.
FOR SALE BY
E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
No. 21 North FOURTH Street,
1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
Pure California Champagne,
made and prepared as it done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.
The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine—
"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."
CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE
BOUCHER & CO.,
11 26 tuths3m] No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S
FIRST IMPORTATION
40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.
Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EXCELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling at the lowest figure. We claim to be the
FIRST IMPORTERS OF
FORTY GALLON PACKAGES.
SHERRY AND PORT WINE.
Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO.'S COGNAC.
No. 116 WALNUT Street,
1 12 1m PHILADELPHIA.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street. [11 7§

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
10 24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
AND
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.
Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.
FANCY SILVER-WARE,
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.
We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere.
Purchasers invited to call.
Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 15§p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 15§

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches etc.,
11 11smth§rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 10 26§

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

ROOFING.

ROOFING
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protections. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
12 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART.
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden,
PHILADELPHIA. [11 29 th

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
9 18§ Three doors above Walnut

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
EVANS & WATSON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years
Over 24,000 Safes in Use
The only Safes with Inside Doors
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality
Guaranteed free from Dampness
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [ ]

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
HORSE COVERS.
A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, low prices, together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY, ETC.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

HORSE COVERS,
BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
ANGOLA MATS,
BELOW MARKET RATES.
KNEASS & CO.,
No. 631 MARKET Street.
Life-size horse in door. Come and see. [11

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu§

J. H. BURDSALL'S
CONFECTIONERY,
ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOONS.
No. 1121 CHESNUT St.,
GIRARD ROW.
FRUIT AND POUND CAKES of all sizes, with large assortment of CONFECTIONERY, etc., for the HOLIDAYS.
12 18 1mrp

AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

MEETING OF THE IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION.

SPEECH OF HORACE GREELEY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The American Iron and Steel Association, commenced its annual meeting in this city, this morning. But little business, excepting the appointment of committees, was transacted at the morning session.

The meeting this evening was very large and earnest, and many members of Congress and other prominent persons interested in the protection of native industry and manufactures, were present and participated.

The Convention was called to order at eight o'clock, by the Vice President, Samuel J. Reeves.

The Chairman called for the reports from the various committees appointed at the morning session. Mr. Scranton, Chairman of the Committee on the Tariff, stated that that Committee had a meeting, but nothing definite had been arrived at, and asked to have further time allowed in which to present a report. Further time was granted.

The following is an abstract of the resolutions adopted:—

Resolved, That while an increase of duties on iron and steel beyond those now existing may cause a temporary increase in prices, the effect of protective duties which establish industries to the point of competition with rival imports is ultimately to reduce prices to consumers. It is beyond dispute that the duty imposed by the Morrill tariff on cast steel, amounting to 100 per cent. increase on previous rates, under which duty the production of American steel was greatly extended, brought down the price of the imported article from 16½ cents a pound to 13 cents, and that when gold was at $2·80, and the best English cast steel consequently had to be sold at 43 cents; American steel of equally good quality never sold for more than 32 cents, and it is also time that previous to the present extensive preparations in this country to make Bessemer rails, the English agents charged for them $150 in gold, but dropped the price to $110 upon learning that we were going largely into the business under the expectation of an increase of the tariff.

Resolved, That the facts reported by the Special Commissioner of the Revenue for use in the revision of the tariff, that "the wheat and corn crops of the United States, for 1865, amounted to 852,950,580 bushels; that of this quantity there were exported to Great Britain 2,209,552 bushels, as compared with 37,156,842 bushels imported into Great Britain from all other countries; that of the 4,932,988 hundred weight of wheat flour imported into Great Britain only 262,876 hundred weight were received from the United States, while on the other hand New England and the State of New York alone, in 1860, required 26,000,000 of bushels of wheat in addition to their own productions to make up their consumption. While of the value of the whole agricultural products of the country for the same year, including hay, butter, wine potatoes, hemp and wool, as well as grain, but including cotton, rye and sugar only 2¾ per cent. was estimated to have been exported, leaving 97¼ per cent. for the home market consumption. These facts conclusively show the worthlessness of the foreign market to the farmers of this country, and demonstrate that the interest of the agriculturists in the United States lies in building up home manufactures under the protection of tariffs, so as to increase the number of consumers of their products, to diminish the cost of their transportation, and to secure to them steady, sure and remunerative markets.

Resolved, That half a century's experience proves that there can be no practical protection to American farmers, except what they receive from the existence and extension of American manufactures; that every pound of imported iron, steel and copper, every yard of imported cloth, every pane of imported glass, every article imported, the elements of whose production we possess, are importations in manufactured form of farm products and labor which come in direct and injurious competition with the products of the farms and labor of the United States and the interests of American farmers, mechanical laborers and manufacturers, are one and indivisible, and require that they should act together to secure the undisturbed possession of their own make.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the increase of protection given by the Finance Committee of the Senate to the wool growers of the United States, and would invite their co-operation to extend our country's mecanical industry so as to secure for themselves a permanent and ever improving market for their fleeces, in the successful establishment of the American broadcloth and worsted manufacture, and in the ability of well-paid laborers and a busy people to buy and to consume.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Chairman having extended an invitation to any gentleman present who felt interested in the objects of the Association to submit their views, loud calls were made for Hon. Horace Greeley, who came forward and made some very interesting remarks, which were loudly applauded. He said he thought he might fairly begin by congratulating the Association on a very decided improvement in the sentiment of Congress toward the protection of the imperilled branches of the national industry. (Applause.)

He had been here but a day, and yet in that day he had talked with quite a number of members of Congress, who did not stand by them as he thought they should have done in the action taken on the bill of the last session. He hailed this improvement with joy, the more because he considered it a result of a consultation with their constituents. It was a healthy uprising of public sentiment making itself manifest through the representatives of the people in Congress.

He would assure them that there were a half dozen Senators who voted to lay their bill on the table at the last session, or who did not vote at all, who are now prepared to sustain a measure at least as effective and protective in its character as that bill was. (Applause). They thought there was reason for deferring or postponing the bill of the last session. He regretted that they thought so, because while he admitted that that measure embodied some imperfections, as the most perfect bill that can be drawn will embody, still he would call the business men of this country to witness, that had that bill passed six months ago the amount of our indebtedness to Europe would have been seven hundred million dollars less than it is to-day. (Applause).

We should have called into or kept in our workshops a very large body of citizens who have been wandering about the country seeking subsistence or vainly staying at home waiting for employment to come to them. In the city of New York there were over 500,000 able-bodied men and women vainly seeking for work. They wished to be useful, but no employment was furnished them, and in that state of affairs there were statesmen, so called, who coolly say shut up your manufactories, put out your forge fires.

What matters it whether these people be employed or not, if they are not employed in your shops they will find work somewhere else. He would say it was not time that they would find employment elsewhere. If they loose it there and the present condition of the country was a witness of that fact, it was true, as stated in the last of the resolutions, that an indispensable condition of the resumption of specie payment is a diminution of the flood of foreign products which are unpaid for, or paid for only with national promises, and sold at three-quarters of their face value.

There was no mystery about specie payment; neither those assembled nor any of the business men of the country will run to the Treasury of the United States for its gold, if it should proclaim to-morrow that it had resumed specie payment. He ventured to say, that the internal industry of the country would not call upon it for one hundred million dollars. He, himself, was connected with a business (the newspaper business) of something like a million of dollars, and be would not ask the Treasury for a thousand dollars of its gold, for paper money served him better.

It might be very sound, it might be very sure, but he wanted something that could be inclosed in an envelope without letting folks know what it was, and this purpose was answered by the use of paper money. If we flood the country with goods in excess of the amount of our exports of produce, we must pay for it in one of two things—either in gold or these national promises to pay, and which are sold for three-fourths of their face value, although drawing larger interest than the bonds of the bankrupt Governments of Europe, which sell at par. It was indispensable to the honor and to the prosperity of this country that we should promptly at least return to solvency in the currency.

The importations and the importers stand in the way, for every man who imported $5,000,000 worth of goods called upon us for $5,000,000 of specie to pay for them, except so far as somebody else sends products to pay for them.

We had been importing as large a value in solid gold as we had exported of value in greenbacks, if not larger, and the consequence was seen in an immense exportation of our specie, and still more unfortunate exportation of our bonds.

The specie we had, but the bonds we had not earned, but simply promised, calling upon ourselves and our children to fulfil that promsse. It was a most fatal policy, and the grossest improvidence to see this country exporting our national promises to pay, with six per cent. interest in gold, and selling them for seventy-five cents on the dollar, to pay for British iron and British manufactures.

It was always pleasant to run in debt, but very painful to discharge that debt, and yet notwithstanding this fact, we continued flooding the country with these our promises to pay. We are not making money in this way, but losing it, and if we continue thus, the day is not very far distant when we will become bankrupt.

We were no longer engaged in war, and why then should we not undertake to pay as we go. We are able to produce through the unemployed men and women who throng our streets, all those articles for which we were now running in debt. (Applause.) Which would be best, to employ our labor and produce in obtaining for us what we need, or let them roam about the streets and run in debt to Europe for them.

After Mr. Greeley had concluded, Commissioner Wells arose and with great feeling denied the charge that he was a free trader.

Judge Kelley followed with a speech on the efforts which the British Free Trade League was making to disseminate free trade ideas, and to destroy protection, and held up a copy of a paper received to-day by every member of Congress, called *The Free Trader*. It was made up almost wholly of extracts from Commissioner Wells' report, advance copies of which were sent to all the free trade papers of the country before it was sent to Congress.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*

THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.—Yesterday afternoon the contributors and managers of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum held their annual meeting, at which Judge Sharswood presided, and J. J. Barclay acted as Secretary. The President read the annual report, as follows:—

The number of pupils in the institution on the 1st of January last, was one hundred and seventy-five, viz:—Ninety-four boys and eighty-one girls. Since then there were received fifty-two mutes, twenty-five boys and twenty-seven girls. There are, therefore, now remaining one hundred and eighty-eight; ninety-nine boys and eighty-nine girls. During the year Amasa Pratt and Arthur H. Whitmore retired from the institution. Some inconvenience has resulted from the change of teachers, and an unusual degree of labor thrown on the Principal. Jacob D. Kirkhuff and Henry S. Pratt were appointed to fill vacancies.

Great care is given to the physical training, moral and intellectual culture of the pupils. They are provided with suitable diet and clothing, and enjoy regular exercise in the play-grounds. Their apartments are spacious and well ventilated. Every pupil, on admission, is examined medically and vaccinated. The health of the family has been excellent, and no deaths occurred during the year. Great harmony has pervaded the household. The usual studies have been pursued, and the conduct and improvement of the scholars has been satisfactory. A few cases have occurred where pupils recommended have been found too feeble in mind to receive instruction. Those recommending are requested by the Board to acquaint themselves with the physical as well as mental capacity of the mutes. When the pupils are apt at articulations, instruction in them is given, but the directors and teachers are confirmed, by long experience, in the opinion, that it is injudicious to teach all to speak. The time thus wasted can be better employed in developing the mind, and furnishing to the pupils useful and general information.

The Board had not deemed it advisable to purchase a site for a new building. When such a measure can be advantageously taken it will be attended to. The expenditures have been necessarily large, notwithstanding the economy pursued by the Board. The cost of each pupil exceeds the payments by about twenty dollars.

During the year the Board lost by death two of its most valuable members, John P. Crozier and Jeremiah Hacker. The institution was one of the objects of Mr. Crozier's beneficence. To him it is indebted for two scholarships and a donation of fourteen thousand dollars, the foundation of the building fund.

The Board has under consideration the subject of applying to the Legislature for means to extend the term of the institution to pupils who would be benefited by longer continuance.

The Board recommended the formation of scholarships, and acknowledged the receipt of books from Charles H. Hutchinson, Louis A. Godey, T. S. Arthur and T. B. Peterson.

The report was accepted, and directed to be printed.

The Treasurer's report shows the following figures:—

EXPENSES.		
Family expenses	$29,537·18	
Salaries	14,572·24	
Repairs, &c	375·00	
	$44,484·42	

RECEIPTS.		
From Pennsylvania	$30,768·90	
From New Jersey	2,653·46	
From Delaware	744·00	
Paid pupils	3,507·36	
Scholarships of Mr. Crozier	392·54	
Scholarships of Mr. Wright	166·26	
		38,232·52
Loss on pupils		$6,251·90

The rate allowed by the State of Pennsylvania is two hundred and forty dollars per annum, being sixteen dollars and forty cents less than the actual cost of maintenance. From other sources of revenue the Treasurer reported payments which left in his hands a balance of $2085·87.

The following officers were elected, and the meeting adjourned:—

President—George Sharswood, LL.D.

Vice Presidents—Henry J. Williams, Geo. G. Leiper, of Delaware, Wm. M. Meredith, John N. Conyngham, of Luzerne.

Secretary—James J. Barclay.

Treasurer—F. Mortimer Lewis.

Directors—Mordecai D. Dawson, John Farnum, Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., George W. Woodward, LL. D., of Luzerne; William Welsh, William Neal, James Pollock, William Bigler, of Clearfield; Edmund E. Evans, of Montgomery; George A. Wood, Abraham R. Perkins, Charles Willing, M. D., John Ashhurst, Heister Clymer, of Berks; Charles H. Hutchinson, Morton P. Henry, Atherton Blight, T. Hewson Bache, M. D., Edward C. Biddle, Charles Wheeler, Alexander Fullerton, William G. Thomas, J. I. Clarke Hare, Samuel A. Crozier, of Delaware; Samuel C. Morton.

CONVENTION OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—Delegates from all parts of the State, representing the above organization, met in Convention in the Common Council Chamber last evening.

After receiving credentials of new members, and the reading of reports, the Convention elected officers of the department of Pennsylvania to serve for one year.

The *Soldiers' Weekly Messenger* was declared to be the official organ for the order in the State.

DEATH OF A PHILADELPHIAN.—Thomas Foley, of this city, who accompanied the Good Will Engine Company to Harrisburg, to take part in the inaugural ceremonies, died in that city on Tuesday.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY CONTROLLER.—This afternoon the report of the City Controller will be submitted to Councils. The following statistics shows the condition of the finances of the city, and the receipts and expenditures of the past year by that department:—

The total expenditures of city during 1866		$8,392,879 02
From which is deducted the following:—		
Temporary Loan and interest paid	181,835 00	
Defense of City	18,222 29	
Schools, from Loan	128 078 22	
Vine Street Wharf	4 300 00	
Water Department	452 984 16	
Ice Boat	95,000 00	
Chesnut Street Bridge	43,321 38	
County Court House paid	41,957 88	
Claims paid	150,902 98	
Warrants of prior years	2,048,414 24	
		$3,105,016·10
Leaving amount paid for expenses of Departments		5,287,362·92
To which add Department Warrants outstanding of 1866		1,204,841·95
Total cost of Departments for '66		$6,492,204·87
The Funded Debt of the City on January 1, 1866, was		$33,837,793·96
Which was increased by the issue of City Loans, as follows:—		
Expenses incident to war		1,043 400 00
Chesnut Street Bridge		38 000·00
Water Department		544 100·00
Schools		175 000·00
Gas Works		302,500·00
Expenses of former years		403,800·00
Loans paid in excess of those reported at Consolidation		25,285·81
		$2,532,085 81

From which deduct amount of loans falling due paid by Treasurer, $195,094·72, and amount cancelled by Commissioners of Sinking Fund, $1,069,163·70, which being deducted from the issue, shows an increase of the debt during the year of $1,327,827·39, making the total funded debt on the 1st of January, 1867, $35,165,621·35. This does not include outstanding warrants.

Statement of payments by the City Treasurer from January 1 to December 31, 1866, inclusive, showing the amounts appropriated and expended, the balances merging and warrants countersigned:—

DEPARTMENT OF	Amt. appropriations.	Warrants countersigned.	Balances merging.
Controller	$22,650 00	$22 623 77	$26 23
Commissioners	238 368·99	226,847·18	1,5.1 81
C. of Councils	6 ,857 84	0,824·19	1 033·65
City Ice Boat	112,350·00	105 580·98	6 769·02
City Property	166 530 90	153,487·81	13 043 09
City Solicitor	32 679·07	31 612·97	1,065·10
City Treasurer	18,600·00	18 564·38	35·62
Fire	113 250·00	112 635·86	614·14
Highways	519 827·22	476 293 91	43 533 31
Board of Health	90 547·88	88 542 45	2 005·44
Lighting City	429 777 50	417,295 11	12 482 39
Markets	36 582·01	36,242·83	339 18
Police	890,479·29	821 754 11	8 725 18
Guard of Poor	447,350 00	442 342·06	5,007·94
Ins. Prisons	126 451 00	124 647 24	1 803 76
City Railroad	9,100 00	7,254 77	1,845 23
Pub. Schools	896 318·80	878,081 17	18 237 63
St. Cleansing	91,918 52	80,410·92	11 507·60
Exp. Ches. st B	45 173·83	43 321·38	1,852 45
Surveys	38 538·20	36 356·79	2 181·41
Com. of S. Fund	8,425·00	425·00	....
Rec of Taxes	35,008·95	33,876·53	1 132·42
Water	1,094,397 40	620 643 12	473 754 28
Defense of City	166 696·44	18,222·29	148,474 15
School No 2	988,049 13	125,578 22	862,470·91
Total	$6,612·924·98	$4 983,465 04	$1,629 460·94

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—At the meeting last evening, after the usual business, the paper on steam boilers, by Mr. Joseph Harrison, which had been announced for the evening, was read. In this the importance of safety in steam generators was first explained by reference to the great loss of life and property constantly occurring. The difficulty, nay, impossibility, of securing this with the ordinary forms of boilers, now in use, was then shown by reference to the injurious effects of all the methods now employed for shaping and connecting wrought iron sheets.

The relative advantages of wrought and cast iron were then discussed in this view, and finally the structure and arrangement of the Harrison boiler was finally described by aid of diagrams projected on the screen and castings placed on the table.

A full discussion then followed of the various relations of this boiler as regards economy, freedom from scale, ease of erection, reconstruction, enlargement, &c., many questions being proposed by members present, and answered by Mr. Harrison. Mr. Coleman Sellers related in brief the experiments lately made by the Committee of the Institute.

The tellers then reported elections as follows:—

President—J. Vaughan Merrick.

Vice Presidents—Coleman Sellers, three years; George Erety, one year.

Secretary—Henry Morton.

Treasurer—Frederick Fraley.

Managers—Robert E. Rogers, M. D., one year; Robert Briggs, two years; William Sellers, William J. Horstmann, Henry Cartwright, Samuel Hart, B. H. Moore, H. G. Morris, W. B. Bement, E. Y. Townsend, three years.

Auditor—James H. Cresson.

The ex-President then introduced Mr. J. V. Merrick with an appropriate speech, and this gentleman then, on assuming the chair, made some remarks suited to the occasion.

A paper on the quadrature of the circle was then read by Mr. J. May, and one on brick-making, by Mr. Bond. The meeting then on motion adjourned.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—In the will of the late Paul Salomon, admitted to probate yesterday, are the following bequests:—One-fourth of the estate to St. John's Orphan Asylum, in West Philadelphia; also, $8000 shall be sent to the Mayor of the city of Nantes, with a sealed letter in duplicate which contains private directions for the use of the amount.

After the death of his wife the following bequests are to be made:—The Societe Francaise de Bienfaisance, of Philadelphia, $500; Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, $400; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, $200; St. John's Orphan Asylum, $300; the House of the Good Shepherd, $200; the West Philadelphia Industrial School, $300; also directs that after the decease of his wife the sum of 3000 francs shall be transmitted to the Bishop of Nantes, in France, to be invested by him, and the interest of said sum to be paid every two years to any person living in the diocese of Nantes who shall have been known, during that period, to have performed the most virtuous action.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A conductor on the Fifth and Sixth Streets Railway, named Felney, jumped from one of the cars, at the depot, yesterday, and while running across the track in front of a dummy, slipped, and the wheels of the car passed over the face of his cap, cutting it and injuring his badge. He was immediately rescued from his perilous condition, and thus saved from any further injury.

BURSTING OF A WATER-MAIN—The water-main in Eighth street, below Arch, burst yesterday, causing many of the cellars to be filled with water, and much valuable property to be destroyed. Considerable difficulty was encountered in stopping the flow of water.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—J. C. Gallagher, 46 years old, who was badly scalded by the boiler explosion at Patton's Mill, died at the Hospital yesterday, making the fourth death from that casualty. Robert Morgan, another of the sufferers, is in a critical condition at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

INSTALLATION.—The installation of the Rev. S. A. Mutchmore, of the Cohocksink Presbyterian Church, Germantown avenue, above Fifth street, will take place in the church, this evening, at a quarter before eight o'clock.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No. 103 S FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes. Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT ARTISTES.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, January 17,
FOURTH WEEK OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who will appear this evening in
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
Positively Last Night of
THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
OR, THE WEARING OF THE GREEN.
To be followed by the roaring Comedy,
THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
To conclude with
IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON MATINEE.
BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN STIMMEL (Treasurer).
ONLY CONNIE SOOGAH MATINEE,
and only Matinee appearance of
MR AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
Monday Evening a New Local Drama,
THE PHILADELPHIA NEWSBOY.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH,
FRIDAY EVENING, January 18,
GRAND TRIPLE BILL.
BENEFIT OF MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THE WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS, for the first time in Philadelphia, as GERALD PEPPER.
CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP.
MRS. WILLIAMS in a new Yankee Song and Dance.
THE IRISH LION.
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS AS MRS. FITZGIG.
MR BARNEY WILLIAMS AS TIM MOORE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Doors open at 7. begins at 7½.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, January 17,
LAST NIGHT OF THE GREAT COMEDY,
ROMANCE AND REALITY.
Tenth Night of the eminent Comedian,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
whose artistic impersonations are nightly hailed
WITH RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE.
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
will enact, for the last time, his great
COMEDY IMPERSONATION OF
JACK SWIFT,
in his own original American comedy of
ROMANCE AND REALITY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
ANOTHER NEW PLAY—£100,000.
Last Week of the brilliant engagement of
MRS. JOHN DREW.
MONDAY AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Byron's new Comedy, entitled
£100,000.
Alice Barlow..........................Mrs. JOHN DREW
AIDED BY THE FULL COMPANY.
Concluding each evening with a
LAUGHABLE COMEDIETTA.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW,
A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.
MONDAY—G. L. FOX PANTOMIME.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
Engagement of the celebrated
MR BELVIL RYAN.
THIS EVENING,
THE GREEN HILLS OF THE FAR WEST,
THE TWO POLTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE.
Kelley's Grand North American
PRIZE CONCERT.
TIME FIXED TO AWARD THE PREMIUMS,
And the Concert to be Given at the
WABASH AVENUE RINK, CHICAGO, ILL.,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.
THIS IS THE GREATEST DISTRIBUTION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE OF THE KIND EVER INAUGURATED IN THE WORLD.
250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Including $100,000 in Greenbacks,
Will be presented to Ticket Holders.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000 IN GREENBACKS.
Every other Ticket draws a Prize.
Tickets, $1 each; five for $4·50; ten for $9; twenty for $17·50 will be sent to any address on receipt of money. Send the name of each subscriber, and address. Money by draft, Post Office order, express, or registered letter may be sent at our risk.
All communications should be addressed to
A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
No. 105 RANDOLPH Street,
1 12 6t CHICAGO, ILL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
SÆNGERBUND
GRAND MASKED BALL,
JANUARY 21, 1867.
Tickets, $3·00, admitting a Gentleman and one Lady; each additional lady's ticket, $1 00.
No person will be admitted without presenting the check.
MANAGERS.
Joseph D. Ellis, No. 325 N. Third street; Jesse R. Walker, N. W. corner Fourth and Chesnut; F. J. Walter, No. 272 S. Third street; Wilhelm Eisenlohr, No 137 S. Tenth street; Christian Mack, No 213 S. Broad street; Charles Grill, No. 724 Filbert street; Mason Hirsch, No 414 Market street; Louis Hiehnerwald, No. 231 Dock street; Caspar Bicker, No. 508 Arch street; Henry Gebauer, No. 1028 Sansom street.
Tickets can be obtained of J. Risley, Continental Hotel; Joseph Steppacher, No. 531 Chesnut street; George Muller, No. 728 Vine street; F. & L. Ladner, No. 532 N. Third street; and at Action Hall, No. 341 N. Third street; Sængerbund Hall, corner of Crown and Callowhill; and of the Managers. 1 14 7t

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A Splendid Assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY
Of Twenty-five Years' Establishment,
No. 917 RACE Street, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of thos who attend the Carnival Balls of the season.
Masks of every description for sale.
W. C. DESMOND,
1 5 3m No. 917 RACE Street.

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, 'SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS,' which has received the highest encomiums from the press and the public of New York, Boston, and other metropolitan cities is now on exhibition for a limited period, at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. 12 27 1m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29† UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 29†

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—STEAMSHIP LINE DIRECT.
SAILING FROM EACH PORT EVERY FIVE DAYS.
FROM PINE STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONG WHARF, BOSTON.
The line between Philadelphia and Boston is now composed of the
ROMAN (new) Captain Baker, 1488 tons.
SAXON, Captain Matthews, 1250 tons.
NORMAN Captain Crowell, 1293 tons.
These substantial and well-appointed steamships will sail punctually as advertised, and freight will be received every day, a steamer being always on the berth to receive cargo.
Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO
† No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA, EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren street, at noon, with passengers and freight, at very LOW RATES. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
MOSES TAYLOR Captain Blethen, and
AMERICA, Captain Wakeman
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange Place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
† No. 177 West street, corner Warren N. Y.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite side-wheel Steamships
SAN JACINTO, Loveland Commander,
SAN SALVADOR, Atkins Commender,
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN.
† No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N Y.

STAR LINE FOR NEW ORLEANS.
—The New York Mail Steamship Company's line Ocean Steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows—the
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY,
MERRIMACK on SATURDAY.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
† No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:—
December 31—NEW YORK, Capt. W. G. Farber, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Caverly.
January 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. Lapidge.
January 21—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. Harris, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. I. T. Watkins.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer Colorado, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong-Kong on April 3, 1867.
One hundred pounds of baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, New York.
† F. R. BABY, Agent.

EMPIRE STEAMSHIP LINE, FOR PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.
Sailing from each port every Saturday, from second wharf above Vine street, Philadelphia, and Providence and Boston Railroad Wharf Providence, R I.
The line is composed of the first-class Steamships
HUNTER, M. L. Rogers commander.
CHASE, J. A. Crossman commander.
These superior and well-equipped steamships sail regularly as advertised. Freight will be received daily, a steamship being always on the berth to receive cargo.
Freight for Boston Mass. and all intermediate points on the Boston and Providence or Worcester Railroads will be received, and the goods delivered in less time and at lower rates than by any other route.
Bills of lading furnished at the office.
No bills of lading signed after the ship has sailed.
For further information, apply to
LATHBURY, WICKERSHAM & CO., Agents,
† No. 126 North Wharves.
Henry Cleaveland, Esq., Agent at Providence, R. I.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first class Iron Steamships
LOUISIANA, Captain Harrington.
PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Lewis.
ERIN, Captain Cutting
THE QUEEN, Captain Grogan.
DENMARK, Captain Thomson.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain or on the continent.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabin Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown.... $100 $30.
Through passage to Paris Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, London, etc at low rates
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35 in currency can be obtained at No 57 BROADWAY.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 57 BROADWAY. For steerage tickets at the Passage Office of the Company, No. 27 BROADWAY, or No. 275 PEARL Street.
† F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, $90, $60 $30, currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30, gold.
ATALANTA, Captain Pinkham.
BELLONA, Captain Dixon.
CELLA, Captain Gleadell.
WILLIAM PENN, Captain Billings.
The accommodations for passengers on these ships are unsurpassed. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage, apply to CHARLES A. WHITING, No. 26 BROADWAY. For freight, apply at No. 54 SOUTH Street.
† HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
† No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Regular Mail Steamers, sailing on the 22d of every month:—
NORTH AMERICA, Captain L. F. Timmerman.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinkelpaugh.
GUIDING STAR, Captain George B. Slocum.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
† No 5 Bowling Green, New York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER 44 NORTH RIVER.
Rates of passage, payable in currency—To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New York, $35; Havre, Antwerp, etc., $100 and $37.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices, FRANCIS MAC DONALD & CO., Agents,
† No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
The Boston and Newport line, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the Old Colony and Newport Railroad.
Leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray street.
The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
These steamers are fitted up with commodious staterooms, water tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board and on arrival at Newport proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.
A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.
A steamer runs in connection with this line between Newport and Providence daily, Sundays excepted.
Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves Newport every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or at the Office, on Pier No. 28 North River. For state rooms and berths apply on board, or, if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
† No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK, AND CITY POINT.—The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Captain Alexander,.....Every Saturday.
ALBEMARLE, Captain Bourne,.....Every Wednesday.
At 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River giving through bills of lading, etc., to all points on the Seaboard Railroad and its connection
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO, Agents, No. 86 Liberty street. †

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
"CITY OF CORK"..........Saturday, January 19
"CITY OF DUBLIN"..........Wednesday, January 23
"CITY OF NEW YORK"..........Saturday, January 26
"CITY OF LIMERICK"..........Wednesday, January 30
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin..........$90 Steerage..........$30
To London.......... 95 To London.......... 35
To Paris.......... 105 To Paris.......... 45
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7§ No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE by the only American Line to England and France.—The New York and Havre Steamship Company's first class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37, North River, for Havre, calling at Falmouth, the following days, at noon precisely:—
ARAGO....H. A. GADSEN....December 22, 1866,
And every 28 days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First-class {Main saloon..........$100
{Lower Saloon.......... 80
Second-class.......... 50
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New York.
JAMES A WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co., Agents, Paris. †

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River.
PEREIRE, Duchesne.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.
EUROPE, Lemarie.
ST. LAURENT, Bocandi.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $166; Second Cabin, $100—including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon-tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
† GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.
—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS!
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.
DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.
DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.
For the cure of consumption, coughs colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.
DYOTT & CO
9 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves etc. cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 16 mwf No. 510 RACE Street.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1867.

A Retrospect and Prospect.

THE publication of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH was commenced in January, 1864. The following are the returns of receipts from advertisements made in 1865 and 1866:—

	1865.	1866.	Increase.
First quarter	$12 382	$27,017	$14,635
Second quarter	15,340	28,240	12,900
Third quarter	10,058	20,635	10,577
Fourth quarter	19,010	23 409	3,399
Total	$56,790	$99,301	$42,511

We cannot but return thanks to our patrons for their extremely liberal support. When but two years old, an age at which most of our contemporaries were still drawing on their capital to cover their expenses, we had received $56,790, while our third year saw an increase to $99,301, or over 75 per cent. We feel, therefore, in looking over the work of the past year, commendable pride at the increase. It is not so much the absolute addition to our revenue (although we do not pretend to slight the injunction of Iago, to "put money in thy purse") which causes gratification, but the proof thus given that our efforts to make a live, impartial, and conservative journal are not unappreciated by the public.

Encouraged by the experience of the past, we shall seek in the future to merit and receive yet more of that generous support which Philadelphia readers and advertisers always extend to those who successfully seek to supply their wants. The mercantile and business community are in the habit of judging for themselves of the success or failure of an advertising medium, and, like the world in general, always help those who are helping themselves. The aid of the merchant is given to a paper not simply that it may be a success, but because the advertiser will be benefited. When, therefore, the patronage of a paper is rapidly increasing, the reader may take it for granted that the cause is found in the success of the paper; and the best argument in favor of a journal that can be laid before business men, is that so many of their fellows have selected it as their means of communicating with the public. The increase of our returns may be translated into the friendly advice of those who advertise with us to their brethren in the trade "to come and do likewise."

The Condition of Our Municipal and State Finances.

THE report of Joseph R. Lyndall, City Controller, transmitted to-day to Councils, for 1866, exhibits a decided improvement over that of 1865. The total expenditures for the city during the past year amount to $8,392,379, against $10,363,256 for 1865, which is a clear deduction of over two millions of dollars in the municipal expenditures. Of this sum the total expenses of the departments amount to $6,492,204 for the past year, while its predecessor showed a cost of only $6,281,330. The decrease in the entire expenditures, notwithstanding the increase in that of the departments, is due to the war expenses of 1865, which amounted to $2,152,000. In other respects the current cost of the city in the two years is almost equal. The funded debt of the city on the 1st of January, 1866, was $33,837,270, which was increased during the past year to $35,165,621, a deficiency being shown of $1,600,000 between the receipts and expenditures. Notwithstanding this, however, the City Treasurer has paid off $195,000, and the Sinking Fund Commission, $1,009,163. One of the largest features of the heavy annual expenditure of the city arises from outstanding warrants of previous years. Thus in 1866 they amounted to $2,043,141, while in 1865 they reached the appalling sum of $2,989,512. We are, in fact, to-day paying the debts of the past administration, and it would be well to have the fact called to the attention of the eloquent Democratic inveigers against the profligacy of the Republican administration, that the heavy taxes now imposed are to cancel off the legacy of debt bequeathed by them. In all the facts submitted, we cannot but feel gratified at the future prospects of the City Treasury. During the coming year we will have none of the war expenses to weigh us down, and, as they amounted in 1866 to $1,043,000, we may naturally expect that the condition of the finances will improve from year to year. Much credit is due to Henry Bumm, City Treasurer for the ability displayed by him in the discharge of the perplexing duties of that office; and also to the Controller, for the clear and satisfactory tables submitted for the inspection of Councils.

The same duty which has been performed by Mr. Lyndall to the city has been rendered by General Hartranft to the State, and the account of the Auditor-General gives us also cause for congratulation. The total receipts for the past year reach $5,829,668, which, with a balance in the Treasury of $2,373,668, and some $41,000 of unavailable funds, left $8,244,368 at the control of the State. The principal sources from which these were derived were corporation stocks, $1,258,000, real estate, $919,258, and tonnage $401,741. The total expenditures amount to $6,462,303, eaving a balance of $1,782,065. Of the list, $464,000 is in cidental to the war. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund cancelled $1,867,650.

Having thus treated of the flourishing prospects of our present financial condition, we are compelled to refer to a phase of our State credit which is painful to all honorable men. We refer to the loans of the Commonwealth which have already matured, and which, notwithstanding they are over-due, have not been cancelled. They amount to $23,108,626. Some of these loans were contracted years ago, and many of them have been over-due for a length of time which only can be excused on the plea of State insolvency.

In addition to this sum, there are some $12,500,000 which will be due before 1871, so that the total State debt to-day is $35,617,484. It is a curious fact that the debts of the city and State are nearly exactly the same amount, each being slightly in excess of $35,000,000. The duty which the Commonwealth owes to herself and her creditors is clear. Let the twenty-three millions be taken up, and a new loan negotiated sufficient to cover that amount. We have already reverted to the necessity of such a step, and we feel confident that in our strictures on the lax and dishonorable system so long pursued, we will have the support of all honorable men. The future of the State finances looks bright, if we will but act as self-respect dictates.

The Labor Problem in England.

ENGLAND, as well as the rest of the world, is having her troubles with labor; indeed rather worse than the rest of the world, for her commercial supremacy rests upon her ability to continue the cheap manufacture of goods for foreign markets. She cannot remain the world's workshop without doing the world's work at cheaper figures than it can be done elsewhere. Thus she is bound by a hard necessity to keep her labor at the lowest possible point of remuneration. But of late English manufacturers have had great trouble with their workmen. The "Trades' Unions" have become thoroughly organized and very powerful, and have succeeded in raising the rate of wages to such a point as renders it impossible for England to compete with some of the continental countries in many branches of manufactures. Thus, a late letter-writer from England says:—

> "It is a fact that a ton of pig iron can be laid down in London cheaper, if made in Belgium, than if made in Staffordshire. Even the freight is less. The English railways can get rails, locomotives, probably the entire plant of a road, cheaper abroad than at home. How then are wages to be kept up in England to a third more than is paid in neighboring countries?"

The same complaint is made in regard to other branches of manufactures, and England is daily losing a trade which she has spent long years in building up. Indeed, one of the most interesting characteristics of the times is the great effort of labor in all civilized countries to secure a more remunerative share of the profits realized from the combined action of itself and capital. This effort is doubtless one of the effects of increasing knowledge and civilization among the masses, and the increasing demand for skilled labor. The intelligent workman cannot reconcile himself to the coarse bodily fare and the intellectual poverty which characterize the condition of too many of the laboring classes. He must have good food, a comfortable home, newspapers and books, education for his children, his pew in the church, and the comforts of civilized life generally. It would thus seem that the nation which provides the most thoroughly for the education and elevation of its people may, on that very account, find itself the soonest embarrassed with the problems growing out of the relations of labor and capital. These problems appear to be inevitable, and their practical solution may involve vast changes in the industrial arrangements of the civilized world.

MR. BINGHAM, of Ohio, made a strong speech yesterday, in the House of Representatives, against Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction bill.

MAINE AND WEST VIRGINIA are to be added to the States that have ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

The Pope's Christmas-Day Address to the Cardinals.

At the reception of the Cardinals and Pontificate authorities on Christmas day, Pius IX improvised an energetic reply to an address read to him:—First, he thanked the cardinals for their congratulation and the constant attachment which they had shown for him personally. He said that in the times in which he found himself, he derived a powerful encouragement from seeing himself surrounded by the affection and counsels of the Sacred College. Replying to the observations of Cardinal Patrizi, who had been spokesman, he added that he was tranquil, because he knew that in the present struggle he defended the cause of God and of the Church, and therefore he relied on the assistance of the Lord. He said, with the prophet David, "The Lord is my light, the protector of my life; whom shall I fear?" His Holiness afterwards said that it was necessary to be prepared for all —to endure every persecution. He also observed that a few days before he had received letters from the Corea relative to the deaths which several missionaries have suffered in that country; only two of them were successful in escaping from the ferocity of their persecutors, and it was they who forwarded to Rome the narrative of the martyrdom of their colleagues. The Pope expressed the opinion that it was necessary to be ready to suffer everything for the Church, which nowadays is persecuted in Europe by deceptions, seductions, lying promises, and by unjust demands and exactions. Certain persons, by the aid of rare diplomatic skill, are putting forward great assurances to induce the Holy See to make concessions. These people act as the Devil did when he tempted Christ on the mountain, showing him all the kingdoms of the world, and saying he would give Him them if He would fall down and worship him. As for us, said his Holiness, we shall not allow ourselves to be seduced by such proceedings. Others come with the olive branch of peace, but require that their will should be submitted to. Well, we shall always continue to reject false offers and repel everything that is contrary to the principles of justice, to the good of the Church and the dignity of the Holy See. We desire peace, but a peace that should not be offensive to the honor of God and of His religion.

Satanic.—In a pastoral, just published, the Bishop of Arcas, France, says that "Satan howled in hell" when the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception was proclaimed, and that it was he who inspires the attacks on the Holy See, in order to be avenged on that act.

Agriculture in France.—The *Journal de l' Agriculture* says:—"The agricultural statistics of France for 1866 are not very brilliant. The corn crop is below the average. Wine will be abundant, but of very ordinary quality. Potatoes are rotting in the storehouses; in many instances fears are entertained of not being able to preserve sufficient for the next planting. Olives will furnish a better crop than was expected. Tobacco is affected with the rot. Walnuts and chesnuts have produced the ordinary quantity. The disasters of the silk worm culture add darker shadows to the picture. The cider fruits offer a valuable resource, and several special crops, such as hemp and colza, have been good. There is, therefore, some compensation for the evil, and, above all, hopes for the future."

Dishonesty.—Eight hundred and eight South London tradesmen have been fined during the past year at the Newington sessions for having in their possession unjust weights and measures.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 5p

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty third Ward, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 523 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis B. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

OFFICE OF THE PRESENTATION FESTIVAL, No. 616 BROADWAY, New York.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—The Distributing Committee beg to announce to the public that, owing to the great labor attendant upon preparing the ballots and procuring the additional presents arising from the sale of a greater number of tickets than was at first contemplated, that the distribution that was expected to take place on the 14th inst., is unavoidably postponed until the 28th inst., when it will positively take place.
STEWART VAN VLEIT,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
JOHN H. WHITE,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR.,
WILLIAM ORTON,
Committee.
New York, Jan. 10, 1867. 1 17 2trp§

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue up stairs.
PHILADELPHIA January 14, 1867.
At a meeting of the Stockholders of his Company held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the coming year:—
DIRECTORS
VINCENT L. BRADFORD,
EDWIN A. STEVENS,
WILLIAM H. HART,
WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
CHARLES M. CALESTER,
JOHN DORRANCE,
RICHARD SHIPPEN,
WILLIAM S. FREEMAN,
ASA J. FISH,
JOHN G. STEVENS,
BENJAMIN FISH,
JOHN M. READ.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were unanimously re-elected:—
President—VINCENT L. BRADFORD.
Treasurer—J. PARKER NORRIS.
Secretary—JAMES MORRELL.
JAMES MORRELL, Secretary.
1 15 3t

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the seven-per-cent Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.
The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant.
WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.
1 15 1m

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share (clear of tax), payable at this office on and after MONDAY, 14th instant. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, 9th instant and opened on the 14th.
W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.
1 8 10t

OFFICE HESTONVILLE M. AND F. P. R. R. COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 14 1867.
At the Annual Election of the Company, held this day, the following stockholders were unanimously elected:—
President
CHARLES LENNIG,
Directors
ALFRED G. BAKER,
WILLIAM H. SOWERS,
WILLIAM H. GREGG,
E. HENRY THOURON,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS.
Attest—EDWARD B. FLOOD, Secretary.
1 16 3t

THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Office N. W. corner FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, January 8, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock for the last six months, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 18th instant.
The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date.
SAMUEL P. HUHN, Treasurer.
1 9 wsmth 4t

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1867.
At a meeting of the Stockholders, held 15th instant, to elect Directors to serve for one year, the following gentlemen were chosen:—

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day (16th inst.) ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
1 17 3t CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, 1st Month 15th, 1867.
At an Annual Meeting held on the 14th inst., the following-named persons were elected Directors of this Company to serve for three years:—
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
RICHARD CADBURY,
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
The following Directors hold over from last year:—Joshua H. Morris, Henry Haines, Richard Wood, T. Wistar Brown, William Hacker, Charles F. Coffin.
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY was unanimously re-elected President.
1 18 3t ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., exclusive of taxes payable on demand.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
1 14 2w

CONVENTION. PENNSYLVANIA PEACE SOCIETY.
The practice of war mocks our professions of Christianity!!
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY, 18th inst. 3½ and 7½ P. M.
Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON of England.
Mrs. M. S. TOWNSEND of Vermont.
HENRY C. WRIGHT of Boston,
and other speakers.
1 16 3t*

MERCANTILE LIBRARY NOTICE.—SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
In accordance with a resolution of instruction passed at a meeting of Stockholders, held on the 15th instant, all portions of the
LIBRARY
will in future be open to both Ladies and Gentlemen on SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
1 16 stup T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOCIAL FESTIVAL
OF THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM!!
National Hall, Thursday Evening, January 17.
OPEN AT 5 O'CLOCK.
Speaking; Music by Miss GREENFIELD and pupils, and the Delmonico Cornet Band; Stereoramic Exhibitions, Etc.
Tickets 50 cents to be had at the door.
A handsome collation will be prepared under the direction of some of the first caterers of this city, who have generously offered aid and supplies.
The profits will be used in efforts to secure equal suffrage without regard to color. 1 15 3t*

PROFESSOR BLOT'S LECTURES.—On FRIDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, January 18, 21, and 22 at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Assembly Buildings. Admission, $1. 1 17 thsm 2t*

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY. Office No. 314 MARKET St.
PHILADELPHIA January 14 1867.
At a Meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Dividend of ONE PER CENT (five cents per share) was declared on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 22d instant.
Transfer books close on the 17th, and open on the 22d instant.
THOMAS B. SUPLEE, Treasurer.
1 15 6t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JERSEY WELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, January 22, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM BARLOW, Secretary.
Philadelphia, January 16, 1867. 1 17 thsm3t*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 23

REMOVAL.—McELROY'S PHILADELPHIA CITY DIRECTORY OFFICE
REMOVED FROM No. 534 WALNUT STREET
TO N. E. CORNER OF SEVENTH AND CHESNUT,
1 15 3trp* Second Floor.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
12 27 1m4p* No 1006 CHESNUT Street

GROCERIES, ETC.

PATE DE FOIS GRAS,
ROQUEFORT CHEESE,
MUSHROOMS,
GREEN PEAS,
Fresh imported, and for sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA,
FRESHLY ROASTED
A full assortment of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES AT REDUCED PRICES. [1 16 1mip
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
N. E. Corner EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT STS.

NEW FRUIT.
Crown, Basket, Layer, Bunch, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Havana Oranges, etc. etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

G. W. WARNER, No. 1530 AND 1532 RIDGE Avenue, below Sixteenth Street,
KEYSTONE FLOUR STORE.
Choice Brands of Family and Bakers' Flour,
Corn Meal, Oat Meal,
Buckwheat and Rye Flour
Corn, Oats, and Mill Feed of every description,
sent to all parts of the city
Free of Charge. [12 19 1mrp*

PARED PEACHES.—20 BARRELS PRIME "Accomac, Virginia," pared Peaches, for sale by
JOHN D. TUSTIN,
1 16 2t* No. 15 S. FRONT street.

FOR RENT.

OFFICES, SECOND FLOOR, NO. 431 WALNUT Street, to let. Apply on the premises. 1 16wtnst*

LOST.

LOST THIS MORNING, ON CHESNUT street, a small TAN DOG. No black about him, feet almost a golden color, one ear badly cropped. One dollar reward for his return to No. 1133 GIRARD Street. 1 16

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO CHARLES DURANG.
PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1867.
The friends of CHARLES DURANG, the oldest, and, it is believed, the only living member of the old Chesnut Street Theatre Company, under the management of Wignell & Reinagh, Wignell & Warren, Warren & Wood, and their successors, and for many other Theatrical Companies in after times; who, as actor, Ballet Master and Stage Manager, has ever held an honorable position as an artist and citizen; and who, as the author of "A History of the Philadelphia Stage," has recorded the annals and glories of the profession, are invited to meet at the GIRARD HOUSE, Gentlemen's Parlor, on FRIDAY, January 18, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to tender to that veteran a Complimentary Benefit.

Morton McMichael,	E. J. Hincken,
Louis A. Godey,	Thompson Westcott,
James Page,	E. W. C. Greene,
Henry C. Carey,	William J. Clark, Jr.,
Henry W. Kanaga,	John T. Scheerer,
John Thornley,	William V. McKean,
Francis H. Duffee,	John Davis Watson,
R. Shelton Mackenzie,	Charles E. Warburton,
J. M. Robb,	William Meeser,
William H. Welsh,	Thomas Fitzgerald,
F. L. Fetherston,	D. Brainerd Williamson,
Ernest C. Wallace,	John F. McDevitt,
Robert Everett,	Robert C. Smith,
John Lawlor, [1 17 2t]	Stephen N. Winslow.

THE DAILY "LEADER," PHILADELPHIA, SAYS OF
"SUNNYBANK:"
"The numerous admirers of Marion Harland's books will be pleased to learn of this new work from her chaste and gifted pen. It equals 'Miriam' in tone and delineation of character, and the plot of the story is much more perfect."
PRICE, $1·75. [1 17 ths2t

PARLOR CROQUETS.
Handsomely finished Sets, just received, and for sale by
J. A. BANCROFT & CO.,
1 17 thsm3t No. 512 ARCH Street.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 12 24 3m4p
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

7-30s,
JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s
WITHOUT CHARGE.
5-20s Delivered at Once.
1 5 15tip DREXEL & CO.

SEVEN-THIRTIES.
WE CONTINUE TO CONVERT ALL ISSUE
OF
SEVEN-THIRTIES
INTO FIVE-TWENTIES,
And at this time holders of 7-30s can make the exchange at a Profit by taking the January and July issue of 5-20s.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No 114 South THIRD St.
1 5 12t4p

BACON & WARDER
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 218½ WALNUT STREET.
STOCKS AND LOANS bought and sold on Commission.
TRUST FUNDS invested in City, State, or Government Loans.
WILLIAM H. BACON,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
1 3 1mrp No. 218, WALNUT Street.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street!
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Saml. A. Bispham
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathn Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H. Rhawn

PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 3m

CIRCULAR.
OFFICE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 412 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January, 1867.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they are entitled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each five shares of stock standing in their respective names on the books of the Company on the first day of January, 1867, to be paid as follows:—Ten dollars per share at the time of subscribing—which must be on or before the fifteenth day of February next—and ten dollars per share on or before the fifteenth days of April, July, and October, 1867, and January, 1868.
Instalments will not be allowed interest nor dividend until converted into stock, which, when all the instalments are paid, may be done by presentation at this office on and after the fifteenth day of January, 1868.
Those Stockholders who fail to subscribe within the time mentioned, or neglect to pay the several instalments at or before the time they severally fall due, will lose their right to the new stock.
Stockholders who have less than five shares or who have fractions of five shares, may, at the time of subscribing, pay for a proportionate part of a share, for which scrip will be issued, which scrip, after the fifteenth day of January, 1868, may be converted into stock when presented at this office in sums of fifty dollars; but the scrip will not be entitled to interest or dividend until after conversion into stock.
L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.
1 15tuths12t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1867.
At an election held on the 9th of January, 1867, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—
EDWIN M. LEWIS,
S. A. MERCER,
JOHN ASHHURST,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,
BENJAMIN A. FARNHAM,
JAMES R. CAMPBELL,
FRANCIS TETE,
LINDLEY SMYTH,
RICHARD C. DALE,
PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON,
JOSHUA B. LIPPINCOTT,
J. EDWARD FARNUM,
GEORGE W. FARR, JR.
And at a meeting of the Directors this day, S. A. Mercer Esq., having declined a re-election on account of ill health EDWIN M LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and, at the same time, JOHN ASHHURST, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President.
W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.
1 11 10t§

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
PHILADELPHIA January 15, 1867.
At an Election held on the 8th instant, the following-named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:

A. Boyd,	Watson Malone,
Benjamin Bullock,	Robert P. Gillingham,
J. Fraley Smith,	William C. Houston,
Joseph B. Hodgson,	Kirk B. Wells,
Charles H. Cummings,	Andrew J. Sloan,
George A. Kohler,	Thomas L. Gillespie,
William M. Davidson	

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, A. BOYD, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Esq., Solicitor, and
1 16 3t J. W. GILBOUGH, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA January 15, 1867.
At the Annual Election, held on the 8th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank:—

Alexander G. Cattell,	H. W. Catherwood,
John W. Torrey,	Joseph W. Bullock,
Edward C. Knight,	C. J. Hoffman,
Deli Nobitt, Jr.,	William P. Cox,
Hugh Craig,	David Vanderveer,
Robert Ervien,	Charles E. Wilkins.
Leaming M. Whildin.	

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, Hon. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL was unanimously re-elected President; JOHN W. TORREY, Vice President; and HUGH P. SCHETKY, Cashier.
11 15 3t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT streets, Philadelphia.
FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED 1804.
The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in accordance with a provision of its Charter:—

Marine premiums written during the year ending January 1 1867		$252,502 80
Marine premiums not determined January 1, 1866		45,146 62
		$297,649 42
Fire premiums same period	$40,261 27	
Fire premiums undetermined January 1, 1866	12 872 37	
		53,133 64
		$350,783 06
Earned premiums during the year ending as above:—		
On Marine risks		$231,497 23
On Fire risks		33,692 66
Received from interests on investments and salvages		46 421 49
		$311 611 28
Losses expenses, etc., during the same time:—		
Losses Marine		$238,271 93
do. Fire		12,784 81
Return Premiums		26 894 63
Reinsurances		21,041 14
Expenses and Commissions		24 498 13
United States and State Taxes		7,074 54
		$330,571 16
Commutation to customers in lieu of scrip		$25 533 99

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY JANUARY 1, 1867

United States 5 20 Coupon Bonds, 1881	11,530 00
Do. 7 30 do 1867	3,100 00
Do. 5 20 do 1882	11 000 00
Do. registered. 1882	5 000 00
State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. coupon bonds	10,000 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. bonds	15,000 00
City of Pittsburg 6 per cent bonds	3 000 00
City of Pittsburg 5 per cent bonds	7,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds, 1889	11,200 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent coupon bonds, 1875	3,500 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad mortgage bonds	17,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage bonds	1,000 00
Do. do. second do. do.	1,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds	10 000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds	10,000 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds	14 610 00
Schuylkill Navigation Canal Bonds	10,000 00
Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds	11 000 00
166 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	8 300 00
100 " North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,000 00
106 " Wyoming Valley Canal Co.	5,300 00
68 " Philadelphia National Bank	6 870 00
88 " Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	8,800 00
1438 " Union Mutual Insurance Co.	28,760 00
88 " Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.	2,200 00
160 " Phoenix Insurance Co.	1,600 00
4 " American West India Co.	400 00
20 " Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Co.	5,000 00
$2425 scrip North Pennsylvania Railroad	2,425 00
$360 Union Mutual Insurance Co.	360 00
	$236 114 18
Bills receivable	75 580 94
Cash in Bank	49,489 14
Due for unsettled premiums	24,831 93
	$386 026 19

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,	H. F. Robinson,
S. Destouet,	Samuel C. Cook,
A. F. Borie,	James R. Campbell,
Francis Tete,	William S. Baird,
John H. Irwin,	Charles Wheeler,
Newberry A. Smith,	S. Deibert,
Henry Lewis,	Norris S. Cummings,
William C. Kent,	Solomon Townsend,
J. P. Steiner,	F. Lavergne,
Edward L. Clark,	John Moss,
George Lewis,	J. S. Perot,
Ellis Yarnall,	George H. Stuart.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 1 15 12t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In conformity with an Act of Assembly of April 5, 1842, this company publish the following list of its assets, viz.:—

Mortgages being all first mortgages, in the city of Philadelphia	$279 600 00
Bills Receivable	31,250 00
Real Estate	39,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan	19,244 41
Camden and Amboy Company Loan	52,493 55
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan	5,692 50
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company stock, 479 shares	21,820 50
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Loan	24 300 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	10 000 00
Do. Do Stock, 300 shares	14,410 05
North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	18,912 50
Harrisburg, Lancaster, etc., Railroad Loan	9 425 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Loan	17,570 00
Delaware Division Company Loan	5 400 00
United States Loan, 6 per cent. 1881 Loan	20 000 00
Do. do. 7 30 do. do.	25,000 00
Do. do. 7 30 do. do.	56 000 00
Do. do. 7·30 do. 1868 do.	20 000 00
Do. do. 5-20 do. do.	50,000 00
Pennsylvania State Loan	25,000 00
Philadelphia City Sixes	47 110 00
Do. Fives	4,988 75
Cincinnati Sixes	4 072 50
Pittsburg do.	5 535 00
Philadelphia Bank, 234 shares	24,349 25
Western do. 220 do	11,090 00
Girard do. 125 do.	6,600 00
Bank of North America, 100 shares	19,000 00
Franklin Fire Ins. Co. 30 do.	2,897 73
Manayunk Gas Company, 20 do.	998 63
Cash on hand	87,680 61
	$937,152 54

January 1, 1867. WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 1 15 7t

THE BUFFALO "EXPRESS" SAYS:—
"SUNNYBANK
Is one of the most deeply interesting novels that we have yet had from this favorite author's pen."
PRICE, $1·75. [1 17 ths2t

TO THE LADIES.
EVENING PARTIES.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.
WARBURTON & SON'S,
No. 1004 CHESNUT ST.
1 10 1m4p

W.H. SHOW 11TH
GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST

INSTRUCTION.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4.
TERMS. [1 14tf
Day scholars, per session ... $50 00
Boarding scholars, per session ... $200 00

THE SECOND TERM OF THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY will open on the 3d of February, 1867. Apply, for information or admission, to
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D., President,
1 14 6t South Bethlehem, Penna.

"SUNNYBANK"
Is a continuation of that immensely popular story "Alone." The "Press," Philadelphia, says of it:—"Sunnybank" is an exception to the general experience, that the continuance of a popular novel is usually a falling off. Certainly not so here."
PRICE, $1·75. [1 17 ths2t

AMUSEMENTS.

Complimentary Benefit to an Aged Philadelphia Artist.—Elsewhere will be found the preliminary correspondence relative to a complimentary benefit, which is to be tendered to Professor Charles F. Durang, of this city, who is so well known here as to need no word of formal introduction. We presume this grand affair will take place at the Academy of Music in the course of a few days. Among the first volunteers for the proposed entertainment we find the names of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. It is pleasant to observe that these talented artists have the remembrance of their old friend "green in their hearts."

Academy of Music.—The Grand Carnival and Bal Masque of the Sængerbund will come off next Monday night at the Academy of Music. Three-dollar tickets admit one gentleman and one lady. One dollar extra will be charged for each additional lady, and no person will be admitted without presenting the check. The Sængerbund ball always gives perfect satisfaction, and the coming entertainment promises to eclipse all previous masquerades.

Social Festival.—A grand and varied entertainment will be given at National Hall this evening, commencing at 5 o'clock. There will be some able speeches by eminent men and women, music by Miss Greenfield, her pupils, and the Delmonico Brass Band, stereoramic exhibitions, and an excellent supper. The tickets are sold at the moderate price of fifty cents, and the proceeds will be used in efforts to secure impartial suffrage. The friends of freedom should rally in force at National Hall to-night.

Another Benefit.—On Saturday afternoon Mr. John Stimmel, the Treasurer of the New Chesnut Street Theatre, will receive a complimentary benefit. The *Connie Soogah* will be played, with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams and the entire company in the cast. Other attractions will be noted upon the programme. Mr. Stimmel is a modest young man, and we feel it to be a duty to admonish his many friends not to forget him on Saturday afternoon.

Crosby Opera House.—*To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.*—Sir:—You will oblige me, and relieve us of a flood of correspondence, by affording me space to state that, having closed our agencies abroad (except at Philadelphia), and arranged to control the remaining certificates at this office, we will fill orders for them up to Saturday night, the 19th instant. The orders must reach us before 10 o'clock P. M., *so that they shall be mailed before midnight*. Orders to purchase Certificates may be sent to the leading banks and mercantile houses of the city, to the members of the Committee, or to the express companies. Should any remittances reach us too late, they will be returned in registered letters. The delivery of Engravings will continue uninterruptedly by the drawing, until every order shall have been filled. The drawing will begin at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 21st instant. With grateful acknowledgments of your generous assistance in the enterprise, I am, my dear sir, very sincerely yours, U. H. Crosby.

No. 28 Opera House, Chicago, January 15, 1867.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

Frustration of an Attempt at Arson.—Shortly after one o'clock this morning, smoke was seen rising from the cracks in the cellar door of the saloon at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Brown streets, and was also slowly forcing its way through the bulk window and the doorway. A person who was passing at the time went up to the door, and found all fastened, and everything was as still as death. He then rapped at the door of the principal entrance on Brown street, and awoke the inmates, and then ran around to the Lincoln Hose house and gave them the alarm. They immediately got out their apparatus and proceeded to the scene of operations. On opening the place the cellar was discovered to be in flames. The fire had caught the joist and the under part of the flooring, and had just succeeded in burning through in three or four spots in the bar-room floor. It was soon extinguished, and then, under the superintendence of Fire Marshal Blackburn, a thorough investigation was made.

The building itself is a three-story brick. The cellar and first floor were occupied by Charles Uhing as a lager beer saloon, and the rest of the building, except one or two rooms for himself and family, was sub-let to two other families.

On looking over the premises, it was found that a deliberate attempt had been made by some party or parties to fire the place. A large quantity of dry sticks of wood had been piled upon a table, and a number of bundles of kindling-wood had been placed, upon the table, and the backs of chairs arranged around the table, so as to support them. A log cabin of dry sticks of wood had been built in the cellar, which reached almost to the joist.

Between the pieces of wood a quantity of cedar shingle shavings had been placed, and a bundle was put in the centre of the cabin work. Not having much of a draft, the wood had not blazed very freely, but had smouldered for some time. The heat, nevertheless, was very great, and had melted the supply-pipe to the gas-meter, so as to allow of a profuse escape of gas. Mr. Harrison McManus, a member of the Good Intent Engine Company, at the imminent risk of his life, went down and shut off the gas, thus preventing the disastrous effects that would have ensued if much more gas had escaped.

When the fire was discovered the two sub-tenants, with their families, were in the house buried in slumber. The proprietor, Charles Uhing, with his wife and infant child, the latter only five months old, had gone to a ball at Musical Fund Hall at 10 o'clock, where the police found him. Officer Matthews arrested him, and he was examined by Fire Marshal Blackburn. He accounted for the origin of the fire by saying that some one who had owed him a grudge had broken into his place during his absence and tried to burn him out. But there were no indications whatever of any violent entry. In the saloon there was a very small stock of goods, and he is alleged to have been trying to sell out his place for some time past.

He had an insurance of $1000 on his stock in the Germania Insurance Company, of New York, of which Mr. John Wilson is the agent in this city. When Mr. Blackburn asked him for his policy he was confused, stammered, and finally drew it out of the breast pocket of his coat. Uhing will have a hearing on the charge of arson this afternoon.

Perjury.—Thomas Tolis was before Alderman White yesterday, upon the charge of perjury. The facts of the case are substantially these:—A man named Edward Hodges died at the house of the prosecutor (William J. Galliger), possessed of considerable money. Galliger became the administrator of the estate, the man (an Englishman) having no relations in this country. Tolis, no doubt, thought he had "a very good thing," and determined, if possible, to have his letters of administration set aside. In order to do that, it was necessary for him to make oath that he had some legal right to the claim himself.

He had an affidavit drawn up and sworn to before Alderman Delaney, and filed it in the Orphans' Court, setting forth that he was "attorney in fact" for Hodges' sister, who resided in England. At the hearing the Court dismissed his rule and sustained Galliger, witnesses having been examined and testified that the facts set forth in the affidavit were false. The Alderman considered the evidence sufficient to bind him over in the sum of $1000 bail for his appearance at the next term of Court.

Searchers After Lost Wealth.—Last night the police arrested two young men at Nineteenth and Arch streets, whilst acting in a strange manner. They had in their possession a bottle of coal oil, some candles, and matches, and were trying to enter the sewer. They gave the names of William Ragan and Isaac Archer, the latter hailing from Haddonfield, New Jersey, and at the time he was arrested he was "three sheets in the wind." It appears they had been reading the accounts of the finding of great wealth in the sewers in New York, and were going to try the same thing in this city. As they did not understand the lead of the sewers and inlets in this city, it is probable that if they had succeeded in getting in our sewers they would have lost their lives. They had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and were held in $300 each to keep the peace.

Recovered.—Lieutenant Connelly has succeeded in recovering about $300 or $400 worth of goods stolen by Harrod lately from stores on Chesnut street. The property had been sold to various establishments, and consisted of fine pocket cutlery, combs, pencils, etc.

Attempted House Robbery—Escape of the Thief.—About noon yesterday a young man went to Simons' stove store, at Christian street and Passyunk road, and purchased a screw-driver. He then went to Seventh and Christian streets, and entering the dwelling part of Mr. William Miller's house, deliberately walked up stairs into one of the chambers and made an attempt to rifle a trunk. Mrs. Miller going up stairs, discovered him in the act, and ordered him out and cried for help. He jumped to his feet, and striking her upon the head with the screw-driver, ran down stairs into the bar-room. There were four Germans in the place at the time, and she called down to them to secure him. They made a surround, and he told them if they did not let him escape he would go and get the members of his hose company to come and tear them out. They did not mind him, however, and were closing on him, when he drew a knife and made a rush at them, and cut one man pretty badly in the hands. He then ran out, and was pursued by the defeated four until he got to the Moyamensing Hose house, when he ran in and shut the door. They were unable to get in after him, and when the police were notified he had escaped.

Illicit Distilling.—Edward Marley was before United States Commissioner Hibler this morning, upon the charge of distilling without giving notice or paying the special tax, as required by law.

William M. Kneass testified that he knew defendant; his place of business is at Twenty-third and Naudain Streets; witness went there on the 11th of January and found two stills, both had mash set; I was there a few nights before and saw both stills in operation; defendant has not paid the special tax; defendant told me the stills belonged to him.

Wade D. Cozens testified that he visited the place in company with Mr. Kneass, and saw ten stills: the head of one had been taken away; the marshal came on the 11th of July and took the stills away.

The defendant came there, and asked "What I was doing there?" He said "A party of loafers had come there and destroyed his property, and he was going to sue them for breaking into his place." No part of the building was injured.

Robert Wilson, another watchman, substantiated Cozens' testimony.

The defendant was held in $1000 bail to answer.

A Curious Case—A Wife Accuses her Husband of Murder.—About 10 o'clock last night a woman called at the Station House of the Sixteenth District, at Thirty-seventh and Market streets, and in a very excited manner told Lieutenant Tolbert that she wanted him to arrest her husband. She said that the latter had murdered a man by shooting him with a single barrelled pistol, on the Morristown road, N. J., about the time of the last Presidential election. She said that at that time she had been living at Camden, N. J. Lieutenant Tolbert told her to get a warrant from Alderman Allen, which she did, and had her husband arrested. At the preliminary examination he alleged that he and his wife had not been living together on amicable terms for some time past.

He said that he had not shot the man referred to, but that he had been shot at. He gave the name of Jacob Dees, and when arrested was living with Mr. Hays, a shoemaker, at Thirty-second and Market streets. He was held for a further hearing by Alderman Allen, on a charge of suspicion of murder.

The Baptist Sunday School Association.—This organization, which has just been formed, and has held its first annual meetings during the past two days, is intended to promote and perfect the interests and objects of the Sunday Schools of that denomination in Philadelphia. The meetings, we are informed, fully answered the expectations of the promoters of the objects of the society. Rev. B. Griffith, D.D. (the Superintendent of the Tabernacle Baptist Sunday School), was elected as President of the Association. The final meeting of the series, held yesterday afternoon, at National Hall, was a great success. The room was thronged to excess with children of the various Baptist Schools of the city, accompanied by their teachers. The musical exercises were admirably conducted, under the leadership of J. M. Evans, Esq. (Assistant Superintendent of the Tabernacle School); and Beck's Brass Band contributed to enliven the occasion. The addresses of Rev. Messrs. Henson and Hornberger greatly interested the children, and the whole affair passed off pleasantly.

A New Church at the West End.—We are informed that a new Baptist church will be erected, during the coming summer, upon the vacant lot on Eighteenth street, below Spruce. This enterprise is under the auspices of several wealthy members of the church on Spruce street, above Fourth, under the care of Rev. James Wheaton Smith. It will be remembered that one of the provisions of the will of the late Dr. Jayne, devoted a sum of money for the furtherance of this object, and we doubt not that a building will be erected which will form a great addition to that elegant portion of our city.

Coal Oil Refinery Destroyed.—About a quarter to seven o'clock this morning a shed attached to the Paraffine Oil Works of Messrs. William S. Laird & Co., Twenty-fourth and Race streets, caught fire from the leak in the pipe leading from the still. The light woodwork around the still was soon in a blaze, and in a short time the whole shed covering the furnace still and condenser was in a blaze. The main building, although in great danger, escaped without damage. The loss will not exceed $400. The loss was partially insured in the Equitable Insurance Company of this city.

Died in the Station House.—Last evening, about half-past 7 o'clock, Officers Ward and Githens arrested a man who had been shot in the neck with a bottle of whisky, at Ninth and South streets. They had to procure a push-cart to take him to the Fifth District Station House, where he was put into a comfortable cell for the night. About half-past 10 o'clock, when going to inspect the cell, Lieutenant Connelly found that the man had just expired. The Coroner was promptly notified to hold an inquest upon the body.

Stole a Whisky Still.—A short time since Michael Gainer made a bargain with one William Coleman to buy a whisky still. Each were to put in $175. Gainer became treasurer, bought the still, and carried it off to a place at Twenty-first and Federal streets, and taking another man into partnership, commenced manufacturing the "bug juice." Coleman learning this, had Gainer arrested and taken before Alderman Delaney, who, after hearing the facts of the case, bound him over in the sum of $500 for his appearance at court.

The Coroner's Jury.—The jury summoned by Coroner Daniels to investigate the boiler explosion at Patton's Planing Mills, visited the spot this morning, but owing to a large chimney which towers over the boiler house to a dangerous extent—the wind blowing a gale, and it is at any moment liable to come down—the gentlemen were deterred from investigating the cause. The chimney will be removed to-day, and the investigation will be resumed to-morrow.

The Storm.—The effects of the storm of last night and this morning are plainly visible. The telegraph has ceased operations, and the papers from New York were delayed three hours, owing to the impossibility of the trains forcing their way through the heavy snow-drifts. At present the weather is beautifully clear.

The Gas Trust—Nominations by the Republican Caucus of Select Council.—This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Republican members of Select Council held a caucus in the Select Council Chamber, and nominated as their candidates for Trustees of the Gas Trust, Charles Graeff and John A. Houseman, the old incumbents.

Dealer in Bogus Jewelry.—John A. Pierce is a gentleman who sells a fluid that will polish anything, from a penny to a doorplate, with a silvery hue. Any person purchasing the article is entitled to a gold ring made of brass, a set of ear-rings of the same material, etc. This being unlawful, he was arrested yesterday, and taken before Alderman Hurley, who held him in $500 bail. Security being entered, he was permitted to depart, with the caution not to sell any more "cold" jewelry.

WE HAVE still further reduced prices of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing—being determined to close out Winter Stock.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. | BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

A Most Valuable Invention—A New Piano.—The superiority, in compactness and elegance, of the upright piano, has long been conceded; but, for reasons which we shall name, this beautiful instrument has been tabooed by the musical profession, as well as by those who are at all cultured in music. It lacked nearly all the essentials of a good piano, viz.:—power, resonance, brilliancy, quality, and facility of touch. This arose from the cramped action and the method of attaching the rest-plank. The upright pianos were also constantly getting out of tune, and required continual attention. Countless experiments were made, both by eminent European and American manufacturers, to overcome these patent imperfections, but with little result; and the upright piano was condemned as a forlorn hope—though both manufacturers and purchasers longed to see achieved the desideratum of a perfect upright instrument, a piano which, in every essential, would take its place alongside the best squares and grands.

The eminent New York manufacturers, Messrs. Steinway & Sons, whose many and varied improvements in the construction of piano-fortes have gained them a world-wide reputation, have devoted years of experimental study to the perfection of the upright piano. The patient effort and untiring perseverance of these gentlemen have been rewarded as they deserved. Their new invention—which must entirely supersede the old methods of constructing upright pianos—is styled "the patent resonator and double iron frame," and was patented on the 5th of June last.

This new and marvellous invention may be briefly described as follows:—The instrument is provided, in addition to the usual iron frame containing the strings in front of the sound-board, with an iron brace frame in the rear of it, instead of constructing that portion of the instrument, as heretofore, of heavy pieces of timber. Both the front and rear iron frames are cast in one solid piece, by which means a solidity of construction and quality of standing in tune unsurpassed in the history of pianoforte manufacture, are insured. A novel disposition of the sound-board is also made. This most important portion of the instrument, which has been aptly described as "the lungs of the piano," is by a simple contrivance supported in its position and held in tension between the two iron frames; capable of such nice regulation that the greatest possible degree of vibratory power and sound-producing capacity are obtained, which can be infallibly registered at any desirable point.

In all the faulty old styles of upright pianos manufactured, the action stood upon posts, the lower ends of which rested upon the keys, rendering the mechanism both cramped and complicated, while the pianos were constantly liable to get out of order. In the new patent upright piano of Steinway—which, like their square and grand pianos, is overstrung—the action works directly upon and from the keys exactly as in the other description of instruments, and the touch is just as prompt, facile, light, and agreeable. Another great and remarkable improvement is the application of their newly invented soft pedal to these instruments. By a most ingenious, yet simple contrivance, the whole range of hammers can be moved either in close proximity to the strings, or to any desirable point of their striking distance; thus enabling the player at will to elicit the full power of the instrument, or the softest whisper of its tone, to give any gradation of *crescendo* or *diminuendo* with unerring certainty.

Taken altogether, these new upright pianos are the most perfect instruments of their class ever constructed. Their non-liability to get out of order, and the certainty of their remaining in tune for a succession of years, together with their compact beauty of form, render them the most desirable instruments for all persons with whom economy of room is a leading consideration.

Perhaps You Don't Know It!—That the *best* Clothing is the cheapest in more particulars than merely *lasting longer*. It is cheaper in these other points:—It is more *satisfactory*, thus *saves* a wear of *discontent* on your minds; it is *handsomer*, thus *saves* the necessity of having a *variety* of suits for different occasions; when you are tired of a good suit it can be *sold* for a sum that would, oftentimes, purchase what is called a "*cheap suit*;" it always has an air of *style* even when worn, thus *saves* you ever feeling that you are *shabbily* dressed. All of these points are secured by purchasing your clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-Class Ready-Made Clothing House, under the "Continental."

What is More Common or Distressing than a Bilious Attack?—Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms. Oppression across the Stomach and Chest, Low Spirits, Restlessness, Gloominess of Mind, Weariness, Dull Headache, Dirty, Greasy appearance of the Skin, Yellow Tinge of the White of the Eyes, Loss of Appetite, and Costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these Bilious Disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, by whose operation the Liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretion of the Stomach changed, all Costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

Important to Young Men.—A good business education may be the means of securing you a fortune; and among the schools which make a specialty of imparting a knowledge of business affairs, the Quaker City College stands foremost. The proposed removal of this institution to Fifth and Chesnut streets, and a temporary reduction of terms, make this a favorable opportunity for those who wish to enter at the low rate of $30 for the full course.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is "a combination and a form indeed," for healing and curing diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest. It cures a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation; thus *removing the cause*, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the disease behind.

We are in the midst of a Revolution! Genuine European perfumes are no longer procurable here. The tariff blockades our ports against them. But in their place stands Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," the superlative of all floral extracts; and every American lady wonders, as she inhales its odor, how she could ever have tolerated them.—*Lewistown Democrat.*

Ladies, go to G. Byron Morse & Co., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Woffles.

No Cure No Pay!—Positively No Cure No Pay.—Dr. Fitler's Remedy cured C. F. Clothier of Rheumatism, No. 23 North Water street. Used inwardly. Advice gratis, 10 to 1. Office, No. 29 South Fourth street.

George W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Candies and Fruits.

Public Notice.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks for Trees.

Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, etc. No cure, no pay. Dr. Fitler's Remedy, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

Pound and lady cake made of the best materials, delivered per order, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

A CARD.

BELIEVING THAT THE CUT, QUALITY, AND PRICE OF CLOTHING ARE MATTERS NOT UNWORTHY THE SCRUTINY AND CONSIDERATION OF PRUDENT MEN, WE INVITE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF OUR SUPERB STOCK OF WINTER READY-MADE CLOTHING, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS, BUSINESS, AND STREET SUITS PRICES ALL REDUCED SINCE TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

A NEW ARTICLE—THE PATENT SHUTter Bowers prevent your shutters from flapping and rattling on a windy day, as those do which are bowed with rings and cords. They are easily put on yourself. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

DISH PANS, WASH BASINS, FARINA and Milk Boilers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Wash Boilers, and other articles of Tin Ware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

HOOKS AND STAPLES FOR STEP LADders, from 18 to 42 inches constantly in stock at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 17.

National Union Republican Executive Committee.

The National Union Committee, appointed at the Baltimore Union Convention, and which was reconstructed last year, meets at Willard's Hotel to-night for general consultation.

The Impeachment Movement.

The tumult in regard to the impeachment movement is increasing. The extreme men of the Republican party express their determination to push the matter to its bitter end, and they expect to bring a majority of Congress to their support by a party vote. The reports, however, put in circulation in regard to the serious nature of the evidence taken by the House Judiciary Committee are untrue, and are so pronounced by Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee have given time to Mr. Ashley to produce evidence, and the matter rests there at present, so far as the Committee is concerned. It is charged that many of the reports sent away from here have been intended to influence the gold market.

Numerous remonstrances are reaching Republican members warning them that an attempt at impeachment will cause a convulsion in financial matters. But those favoring the impeachment movement reply that it will have no more effect than did the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

Our New Senator.

Hon. Simon Cameron was in the Hall this morning, and was warmly congratulated on his election to the Senate.

League Island.

The Senate Naval Committee have come to no conclusion yet in regard to League Island.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois.

Representative Washburne, of Illinois, is not so seriously ill as reported, but is troubled with a spinal affection, and will leave in a week or so for Europe for medical advice.

Government Paper.

Proposals for the great yearly paper contract for the Government will be invited to-morrow, and bids will be opened on the 13th of February by the Congressional Committee.

The Appointments Unconfirmed.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have not considered any nominations before them this week. There are indications that Cowan and McGinnis will not be confirmed, and General Dix may not be.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—Mr. Wade (Ohio) presented the petition of the employes of the Washington Navy Yard for increased pay, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Several petitions for an increased tariff were presented and referred.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the petition of Texas Unionists, asking for the reorganization of the Government of that State. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) presented the petition of the officers of the Society for the Relief of the Poor of Cincinnati, complaining that great distress exists among the widows and orphans of soldiers in consequence of the delay experienced in collecting bounty and back pay. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Ramsey (Minn.), from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported the House joint resolution authorizing the procuring of a site for a Post Office and United States Courts in New York, with an amendment providing that the title to the property to be purchased shall be examined and approved by the Attorney-General of the United States. His amendment was agreed to, and the bill goes back to the House for its concurrence.

Mr. Ramsey, from the same Committee, reported the bill of the House fixing the compensation of Post Office Route Agents at not less than $900 nor more than $1200 per annum.

Mr. Buckalew inquired what was the salary of these officers at present.

Mr. Ramsey said the maximum was $1000.

Mr. Hendricks (Ind.) suggested that the maximum be struck out.

The bill was passed as reported, and goes to the President.

Mr. Chandler called up the bill of last session to establish a ship canal around Niagara Falls.

The motion was agreed to—Yeas, 20; nays, 15.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Edwards, Fogg, Fowler, Fonber, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Morrill, Norton, Patterson, Poland, Ramsey, Sumner, Wade, Williams, and Wilson—20.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Dixon, Grimes, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Nesmith, Saulsbury, Sherman, Van Winkle, and Willey—15.

So the bill was taken up.

Mr. Edwards (Vt.) moved to strike out the section providing that the act shall not take effect unless the Legislature of New York shall give its assent to it within two years.

Pending the consideration of this motion, Mr. Sherman (Ohio) moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) said he would consent to this, provided the bill was made the special order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Sherman said it had better not be made the special order for that time, as it would come in conflict with the Tariff bill, which would be called up on Monday.

Mr. Chandler asked how long it would take to dispose of the Tariff bill?

Mr. Sherman said he had not the least idea.

Mr. Conness (Cal.) hoped that no bill that was not of national importance would be made a special order until the finance and tax bills and other measures necessary to the peace and welfare of the whole country were disposed of.

After some further discussion the bill was postponed, and made the special order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) called up the bill to amend an act, entitled "An act to authorize the extension and construction and use by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company of a railroad from between Knoxville and the Monocacy Junction into and within the District of Columbia."

The bill provides that instead of the right granted to said Railroad Company to extend their said road into and within the District of Columbia, it may proceed to such point or terminus as may be agreed upon between said Company and the corporators of Washington and Georgetown; the said Company are authorized to extend their said road into said district on such line, and to such place as may be authorized by Congress, and not otherwise.

The bill was passed by the Senate without amendment, and goes to the House.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. McRuer (Cal.), the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the existence of a harbor in the vicinity of Point Sal on the coast of California, and the practicability of rendering such harbor valuable to commerce.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) called attention to the fact that it appeared by the morning papers that the amendment offered last evening to the Legislative Appropriation bill, making appropriations for increased compensation voted to clerks and employes of the House last session, had been agreed to, and the bill reported to the House.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) said he was very unwilling to have that announcement left on the record, as it was wholly untrue that it was agreed to.

The Speaker remarked that it was not within his power to rule on the subject, but the gentleman could move to recommit the bill.

Mr. Stevens made the motion, saying that at all events he had an amendment to offer to the bill.

The bill was then recommitted, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

He had insisted on a division on that amendment, and had then left the hall, knowing that there was not a quorum present. He was quite surprised to learn that the amendment had been declared agreed to and the bill reported to the House. If the journal showed that to be so, or showed anything about it, he would move to amend the journal.

The Speaker stated that no such journal is kept in the Committee of the Whole, and that the Legislative Appropriation bill had been reported to the House with the various amendments, including the one referred to.

Mr. Cobb (Wis.) was in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) offered an amendment as an additional section, extending to the Court of Claims the provisions of section 3, of the act of July 2, 1866, which declares that in the courts of the United States there should be no exclusion of any witness on account of color, nor in civil actions because he is a party to or interested in the issues tried. He said that the Court of Claims had recently held that it was not a court of the United States, and that therefore the law did not apply to it.

The amendment, after a short discussion and explanation, was agreed to.

The amendment agreed to yesterday, requiring new appointments on the Metropolitan Police force to be made from men who had served in the army, was modified so as to extend to sailors and marines.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Stevens asked leave to offer an amendment, fixing the salary of the Supreme Court Reporter at $2500, with an additional $2500 if the Supreme Court directed the publication of more than one volume of reports.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) objected, and the Speaker ruled that the amendment was not in order in the House.

Mr. Stevens then brought up the matter of the amendment making appropriation to pay to the clerks and employes of the House the increased compensation issued last season. He reminded the House that subsequent to the resolution granting this increased compensation, both Houses had agreed upon a general increase of 20 per cent. for the clerks and employes of both Houses, and that increase was intended to cover all such propositions.

He was informed that the adoption of this amendment would create a great inequality of 50, 60, and, in some cases, 80 per cent. He hoped that when the House came to a vote upon the amendment, it would be rejected.

Mr. Blaine (Me.) agreed that the appropriation was necessary in order to carry out the resolutions of the House.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 17.—The Senate met at 11 A. M.

Petitions were presented from citizens of Adams county, praying for relief for property destroyed at the battle of Gettysburg.

Mr. Connell, a petition from the Orphans' Home at Germantown for an appropriation.

Mr. Connell read an act to authorize the Government to appoint five additional Notaries Public in Philadelphia.

Mr. Brown, Mercer county, read an act to change the place of business of the Cameron Oil Company.

An act to confer upon Committee of Lunatics or Habitual Drunkards, power to institute actions of partition, was passed.

An act authorizing the paving and curbing of Woodland street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Philadelphia, was passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolutions ratifying amendments to the Constitution of the State.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Bigham, Davis, Taylor, Barnett, Searight, and Lowry.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Kimmell offered the following resolution:—First. That we have learned with indignation that the President of the United States has nominated Edgar Cowan as Minister to Austria, to take the place of the accomplished statesman and historian now holding that position. That by nominating a man who has betrayed his constituents, and disregarded his pledges to the people of his native State, and whose course in the Senate has received their marked condemnation, Mr. Johnson seems to have contemplated a direct insult to the freemen of Pennsylvania, and shows his persistent purpose to place the Government in the hands of men who are opposed to the interests of this nation, foreign and domestic.

Second, That we fully approve of the action of the Republican members of Congress in opposing the confirmation of Mr. Cowan, and we unite our protest with theirs, and call on the Senate to reject the said nomination, and thereby save our country from the shame of being represented abroad by one who in no particular would be a true exponent of American ideas or principles.

Mr. Boyd protested on behalf of the Democratic members against the majority of the House passing these resolutions, so disrespectful to the minority. It was out of respect to the minority that he urged the defeat of the resolutions. He defended Edgar Cowan, and said that he had only exercised his judgment.

Mr. Lee declared that the Republican members of the House had a perfect right to express their official opinion of Edgar Cowan, the renegade and traitor.

The debate was further continued on the Republican side by Messrs. Lee, Davis, Ewing, Mann, and Kimmell, and on the Democratic side by Messrs. Kurtz, Boyd, Quigley, Barrington, Satterthwait, and Denks, and was allowed considerable limit, the antecedents of Edgar Cowan and John Covode being discussed, and the relative position of political parties for the last few years.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Another of the Police-Imbroglio Suits.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, January 17.—William Thompson, Sheriff of Baltimore, has brought suit in the Superior Court against Judge Bond and the old Police Commissioners, for false imprisonments, and damages consequent thereon.

Murder in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 17.—A terrible tragedy occurred here last night, the details of which are not fully known. The victim is Mary J. Thompson, a daughter of Peter Thompson, a well-known Scotch liquor-dealer of this city, recently deceased. Miss Thompson was the mistress of William McLaughlin, a prominent builder of this city. The wife of McLaughlin went to a house on Baymiller street last night, and found her husband and Miss Thompson in bed together, which so enraged her that she seized a poker and inflicted wounds upon Miss Thompson that caused her death in a few hours. Preparations were made for a hasty burial; but the authorities got wind of the affair, and an inquest is being held on the body.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS CONVENTION.

Continued from our Third Edition.

The third resolution, referring and tendering thanks to Senator Cowan, was spiritedly combated in the discussion. Inasmuch as he was actuated by an evil motive in making that movement, hence he should not be thanked.

Hon. George Thompson, of England, spoke at length on the subject. If he would enter into the delineation of the wants and rights of women, it would necessarily require his being a woman, in order to thoroughly understand the feelings and the nature of woman. Surely they should have their rights, if we would elevate them into a higher sphere of society.

He would say, be not hasty, be resolute, be firm, be steady, assert your rights constantly, and in time you must succeed. Woman should share in all the political rights of the nation. I would give to every man and woman the opportunities of making for themselves a station which would cause the formation of all noble influences through the whole population of the nation, resulting from such elevation.

Mrs. Stanton believed that Mr. Cowan should receive the thanks of the women of America, for while he pledged himself to aid in every manner, Senator Sumner, when this resolution to enfranchise women was pending, sat still and said nothing. Shall a man not be thanked for attempting to aid those women, thousands of thousands, in the cities who are working at starving prices, and countenancing, as others did not, the enfranchisement of women, trying to elevate the lower grades of society, in which many, many women are moving in dissipation, vice, and degradation?

Mrs. Frances D. Gage said that intimation had been made not to be hasty, but wait in patience. Women in this particular had been waiting for more than six thousand years, and she, almost sixty years of age, waited to be liberated before she died. Two millions of black women and fifteen millions of white women of the North are waiting for liberation, and it was time that strong measures should be instituted looking to this great end.

It was ordered that the resolution thanking Senator Cowan be reconsidered and laid on the table.

Mrs. M. A. Thompson, of Vermont, rose to ask that all, their brothers and friends, should stand with them, in their movements to receive all rights, political and social, and to attain a higher degree of standing in the society of the country.

The formation of a society of Equal Rights was ordered. A committee of eight, consisting of Miss Sarah Pugh, William Austin, Ryland Warner, Mary Jeems, Mary Newbold, Joshua Clendenen, Joshua Childs, Rev. Elisha Weaver.

The power to nominate permanent officers for this Society was also delegated to the committee.

On motion of Mr. Alfred H. Love, the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—The case of Commonwealth vs. Stevenson, Walker, Davis, and Farson, has at length been concluded. The jury this morning rendered a verdict of not guilty, imposing the costs upon the defendants.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Brewster.—William B. Mann, T. B. Dwight, Esqs., Prosecuting Attorneys. This morning the trial of homicide cases was taken up. The first case called was that of the Commonwealth vs. Frederick Paul, who is charged with the homicide of John Maloney, on the 27th of January, 1866, at the National Guards' Hall, on Race street.

Mr. Dwight, making a few preliminary remarks concerning the law as applicable to cases of murder and manslaughter, and pressing only for a verdict of manslaughter, proceeded to detail the following facts as expected to be presented:—Late in the night of January 26, or early on the 27th, there was a ball at the National Guards Hall, at which the defendant was present. Paul was eating oysters at one of the adjoining saloons, when three men came in. One of these men looked at Paul in a manner that was objected to by the latter, who said, "It is I; you need not look at me in that way."

From this angry words arose, and the man caught Paul by the throat, and was seized by the hair. This affray was stopped. Again it was begun, and upon being interrupted a second time, all parties went into the street. Then all parties seemed to have been engaged in a general fight. Paul drew a pistol and fired, the ball striking Maloney, and causing death.

Thomas Gorman, upon being called, testified to the identity of the body of the deceased, he having assisted in taking it to the Cherry Street Station House.

Officer George W. Oppenheimer—This witness was on duty at the Station House when the body was brought there on the morning of January 27. No other body was brought there that day. Witness saw Dr. Shapleigh there.

Miss Margaret Maloney—I am a sister of the deceased; after he was shot I saw him at the Cherry Street Station House, and his body was on a settee in the back part of the Station House; it was between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of Jan 27.

Dr. Shapleigh—I was late Coroner's physician; I made a post-mortem examination upon the body of John Maloney, on the morning of January 27, 1866, at the Cherry Street Station House; I discovered a gun-shot wound just below the inner edge of the left eyebrow; I discovered marks from gunpowder on the face.

I discovered a bruise upon the wrist, as if from a ball; it was on the right wrist; the ball passed along the eye-ball, on an upper surface through the orbital plate of the frontal bone; this plate forms the root part of the cavity that contains the eye-ball; the ball then passed through the left hemisphere of the brain, and was found immediately opposite in the back part of the head, near the occipital bone; the latter was not larger than a buckshot. John Maloney came to his death in consequence of this gunshot wound in the head.

Cross-examined—The abrasion on the wrist may have been caused by anything else than a ball. It might have been caused by a finger-nail; the marks of gunpowder would indicate that the person who shot must have been near the deceased.

Francis Schriber—I live at No. 318 Cherry street; I remember this occurrence; I knew Maloney; I never saw defendant before that night; I saw him that night; I first saw him at Clawson's saloon, opposite the National Guards' Hall; he was then eating oysters with a friend of his when I went in; I was with two other friends.

We sat down and smoked a cigar; then three others, whom I do not know, came in; Paul stopped out from where he was sitting, and one of the three men looked at him pretty hard; Paul said "You need not look so hard—it is me;" after that they had some words and quarreled; I do not remember what was said; the smaller one of the party caught Paul by the neck, and the other two took him away; Paul didn't strike; I believe Paul said then he could whip any one of them, and would bet fifty dollars on it; if they would fix the place they could have the fight out; one of the party said there was no use in talking to him, because he wasn't worth it, as he had a little brother at home who could whip him; Paul, I think, said he didn't want any words with him.

One of them picked up a bottle from the bar, and made a strike at Paul; Mr Clawson took the bottle away, saying he wouldn't have fighting in his house; before these parties left, Paul said if he were so minded none of them could whip him; the three then went out; one of them stepped up to the other and whispered something; I suppose they went to the ball-room, but I did not see them go there; I did not see them after that; when Paul had finished his oysters he and his friends went away; but where I do not know; I afterwards saw him when he was arrested at the ball-room.

Cross-examined—I think it was about one o'clock when I went to Clawson's; the ball was given by the Invincible B. B Club; Paul looked as if he had been to the ball; it was after the affair with the bottles that one of the three whispered something to the other.

Thomas Gorman recalled—I live at No 45 Beck street; I remember this occurrence; I went to the ball on the night of the 26th, with Donelly, Steele, and Baymore; I was up in the ball room about 12 o'clock; in consequence of something said to me I went down; I saw Paul and a crowd more in the entry; Paul was coming in the door, and had something in his hand, either a pistol or revolver, and he fired it; Maloney, who was at my right, fell; Maloney was about a step from me; Paul pulled the pistol from his right hand pocket; he was about five or six feet from Maloney when he fired; nobody else fired there; Maloney was merely standing by me when he was shot; he was doing nothing; Maloney came down stairs behind me; we picked Maloney up, and took him to the Pennsylvania Hospital; the doctor said he was dead.

Cross-examined—I had not seen Paul before I went down to the entry; I was not one of the party who attacked him; I was sober; I do not know what was done to Paul before that; there were about thirty persons in the entry; it is the main entrance to the ballroom; Clawson's is just opposite; when I first saw Paul he was pushing his way into the entry; he had no pistol in his hand when he first came in; I don't see why he pulled his pistol; I saw no one do anything to him; I knew only two in the crowd; they were not friends of Paul; I did not hear Paul say anything.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 17

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$300 City 6s, new...100
$500 do....new.100
$600 do..... old 96½
$1000 US 10-40s.cp.s5 100
$1000 do.reg s5wn.100
$1000 do coup 100
$8000 5-20s 65 Jy.reg104½
$500 Sch N 6s 82 2d. 80½
$4000 do cp Jy.104½
$4000 do 64 reg106½
$4000 do 62 cp..107½
10 sh Ph & E....... 31
32 sh Penna R...... 56½
10 sh do......... 56½
100 sh do........ 56½

100 sh Reading...... 52
12 sh do......... 52
5 sh do......... 52¼
17 sh do......... 52¼
100 sh do.......b5 52
100 sh do.....b5.51·94
100 sh do.......b5 51½
100 sh do...... 2d 51½
200 sh Catapi......2d 29½
100 sh Spruce & Pine 30½
96 sh do.......b5 30
100 sh do.......b5 30
400 sh Swatara...... ½
2 sh Leh N stks5wn 54½

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Sch N 6s 72.... 90
$5500 City 6s new.2d.106½
$1000 N Pa R 6s..... 90
200 sh Ocean .....s30.2·69
100 sh Hest'v......... 14½
100 sh St Nch Coal...1·44
500 sh do.........1·44

100 sh Penna R...... 56½
12 sh Leh Val...... 62½
100 sh Reading...s60 51½
100 sh do........ 51½
200 sh do...s60wn 51½
300 sh Sch N pf..b60 33½

MARRIED.

EDWARDS—SOUDER.—August 11, 1865, by the Rev. W. C. Robinson, JOSEPH EDWARDS, of Wilmington, Delaware, to Miss ELIZABETH SOUDER, of Philadelphia.

GRAHAM—STAUFFER.—At Media, Tuesday, the 15th of January, by Rev. J. W. Dale, Mr. THEO. A. GRAHAM to Miss ANNIE L. STAUFFER, both of Philadelphia. No cards.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On the morning of the 16th instant, THOMAS ALLEN, in the 52d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 810 N. Seventh street, on Monday next, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. ***

CLAXTON.—On the 15th instant, of pneumonia, ELIZABETH, wife of R. Bethell Claxton, D. D., and daughter of the late Hon. David Scott, of Wilkesbarre, aged 41 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, at the Church of the Saviour, Thirty-eighth street, near Chesnut, on Saturday morning next at 11 o'clock. **

KIMBALL.—This morning at 3 o'clock, HOWARD M., youngest son of Charles B. and Emma Spooner Kimball, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 636 N. Sixth street, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, the 18th instant. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery. *

McCULLY.—On the 16th instant, after a lingering illness, ANNIE, wife of William F. McCully, and daughter of Isaac and Jane Buckingham.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 338 S. Sixth street, above Pine, on Friday morning, the 18th instant, at 8 o'clock. Services at St. Joseph's Church. §

SHOEMAKER.—On the 17th instant, RACHEL SHOEMAKER, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Julien Shoemaker, No. 1319 Girard avenue, on Seventh-day morning, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. §§

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 15.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the bill to protect the rights of married women, and for other purposes, in the District of Columbia, with an amendment substituting a new bill, changing to some extent the provisions and details of the original measure, introduced and referred last week.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to amend an act entitled an act to authorize the extension, construction and use by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, of a railroad from between Knoxville and the Monocacy Junction, into and within the District of Columbia, providing that instead of the right granted to said company by the act referred to, to extend their said road into and within the District of Columbia, to such point of terminus as may be agreed upon by said company, and the corporations of Washington and Georgetown; the said company are authorized to extend their road into said District on such line and to such place as may be authorized by Congress, and not otherwise.

The bill was ordered to lie upon the table and to be printed.

Mr. SUMNER (Mass.) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to.

Whereas, The traffic in laborers transported from China and other Eastern countries, known as the Coolie trade, is odious to the people of the United States, as inhuman and immoral;

And whereas, It is abhorrent to the spirit of modern international law and policy, which have substantially extirpated the African slave trade, to permit the establishment in its place of a mode of enslaving men, differing from the former in little else than in the employment of fraud instead of force, to make its victims captive; be it therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Government to give effect to the moral sentiment of the nation, through all its agencies, for the purpose of preventing the further introduction of Coolies into this hemisphere or the adjacent islands.

Mr. CONNESS (Cal.) offered the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:—

Resolved, by the Senate, &c., That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to employ ocean mail service between San Francisco, California, and Portland, Oregon, three times per month, in continuation of the service from New York via Panama to San Francisco; *Provided*, that the cost of said service shall not exceed $25,000 per annum.

Mr. GRIMES (Iowa) introduced a bill to amend certain acts in relation to the navy, which provides that the Vice President shall be the ranking officer of the navy, shall be considered repealed by the act approved July 26, 1866, establishing the grade of admiral, which latter shall be the ranking officer, and the sixth section of the said act is so amended that the secretary of the admiral shall be entitled to the rank, sea pay and allowances of a lieutenant-commander in the navy, to date from acceptance of his appointment.

Section 2 repeals the act of August 5, 1856, and March 3, 1859, giving the force of law to certain general orders of the Navy Department establishing the relative rank of staff officers, and provides that the same shall be established by regulations of said department.

Section 3 provides that the number of midshipmen authorized by law at the Naval Academy shall be exclusively such as are in the graduating class on the 5th of March of each year, and repeals the law requiring that cadet engineers shall be under eighteen years of age when appointed, and have been employed two years in fabrication of steam machinery.

Section 4 provides that officers of the volunteer naval service transferred to the regular navy, shall be credited with the services performed by them the same as if they had been in the regular navy.

Section 5 requires that hereafter the storekeeper at the Naval Academy shall be detailed from the paymaster's corps of the navy, and prescribes his duties.

Section 6 amends section 4 of the act to provide a more efficient discipline for the navy, so that the authority therein given to the commander of any vessel of the navy to convene a summary court-martial, shall require the previous order of the Secretary of the Navy, and may be suspended or withheld by him, or by the commander of the squadron to which the vessel may belong, if without the United States.

Section 7 authorizes the payment, out of the Naval Pension Fund, to every person who from age or infirmity is disabled from sea service but who has served as an enlisted person in the navy or marine corps twenty years and not been discharged for misconduct, in lieu of a home in the Philadelphia Naval Assylum, if he shall so elect, of equal to one-half the pay of his salary when discharged, to be paid quarterly, under the direction of the Commissioner of Pensions, upon certificate from the Secretary of the Navy, to whom application must be made; and it is also provided that disabled persons of similar class who have served ten years may be aided from the fund.

Section 8 gives to the commandant of the Marine Corps the rank and pay of a brigadier-general of the army.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HOWARD (Mich.) moved that the Senate take up the resolution, offered by him yesterday, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to make certain inquiries and report upon Mexican affairs.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Oregon) hoped the Senate would proceed with the regular order, which was the bill to regulate the tenure of office.

Mr. SUMNER (Mass.) said he had no objection to the passage of Mr. Howard's resolution, provided that it was amended so as to leave it to the discretion of the committee to report, if in their judgment expedient. He believed the inquiry altogether unnecessary, as there was every evidence that the French troops were now leaving Mexico. There could be no doubt of this. He had official and unofficial confirmation of the fact.

Mr. HOWARD (Mich.) did not believe all these rumors about the departure of French troops. At any rate it was a subject upon which he would like to have a report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The question being taken on Mr. Howard's motion, it was disagreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Me.) said it was originally his intention to call up the Tariff bill to-morrow, but he had concluded not to do so. He would now give notice, however, that he should call it up on Monday, and expect to keep it before the Senate until it was disposed of.

The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up, the question being upon the amendment of Mr. Sumner as an additional section, "that all officers and agents of the Government, except department clerks, whose salaries exceed $1000 per annum, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," instead of as many of such officers as are now appointed by the heads of departments alone.

Mr. HOWE (Wis.) took the floor in advocacy of the amendment, and the proposition was further discussed by Messrs. Fessenden, Edmunds, and others.

In the course of some remarks, Mr. COWAN (Pa.) said the whole number of offices in the gift of the President was two thousand four hundred and thirty-four. The whole number of removals made during the year was four hundred and forty-six.

Mr. SUMNER (Mass.) asked Mr. Cowan if he could inform the Senate the number of offices in the gift of the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. COWAN (Pa.) said he thought he could. He would come to that presently; all the removals he knew to have been made by the President were of men who had no respect not only for the Chief Magistrate, but for the country, and he might say for themselves. There was a great deal of improper and disrespectful language used toward the President in the last campaign. No man was removed who had refrained from indulgence in this language. He presumed no Senator would advocate the retention of men who used disrespectful language toward the President. There were 340 appointments in the State Department; of these there were 10 removals. In the Treasury Department, out of 973 appointments, there had been 197 changes. In the Interior Department, there were 210 appointments and 21 changes. In the Post Office Department, 709 appointments and 197 changes. In the Attorney-General's office, 202 appointments and 19 changes. As to the allegation of Mr. Sherman, a few days ago, that scarcely any of the recent appointments of the President had been sent to the Senate, yet he (Mr. Cowan) would say that out of the 446 appointments and removals made by the President, 397 had been sent to the Senate, and the Senate had acted on five of them.

Mr. SHERMAN (Ohio) said if what Mr. Cowan had said was correct, he must have been treated exceptionably by the President, for in that State he could not think of a single permanent officer of the Government who had not been removed for political purposes. Circulars had been sent round to them ordering them to attend the Philadelphia (Johnson) Convention. In many cases removals and appointments were made upon the recommendation of Democratic candidates for Congress. Men had been removed for refusing to contribute money to carry on the Democratic canvass. He knew of one man who had been appointed to an important post office who was the editor of a Democratic paper, and who had been arrested and imprisoned during the war for disloyalty. Throughout the entire State of Ohio Federal officers were compelled to support the opposition to the Republican party, or they were removed. He did not know how it was in other States, but if the proportion of removals elsewhere was as great as it had been there, the aggregate must be greater than Mr. Cowan had stated.

Mr. HENDERSON referred to the recently published letter of the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the Norfolk Navy Yard, and the appointments to that place, and advocated the amendment of Mr. Sumner.

After further debate the Senate, at 4·45 adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. MAYNARD, (Tenn.), from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill to amend the laws of the District of Columbia in reference to appeals, remedies of landlords, &c., which was amended and passed.

Also, the Senate bill to incorporate the Washington County Horse Railroad Company, in the District of Columbia.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over.

Mr. JULIAN (Ind.), on leave, introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the act of August 4th, 1862, granting the right of way to all rail and plank roads for five years. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The House then took up the bill introduced by Mr. Stevens for the reconstruction of the lately Rebel States.

Mr. BINGHAM (Ohio) being entitled to the floor, yielded to Mr. PAINE (Wis.), who declared that he could not vote for the second section of the bill recognizing the present State Governments for municipal purposes, and if that section was not stricken out he would vote against the bill. He denounced them as piratical governments, which have up to this time rested on the souls of Andrew Johnson and his Northern and Southern satellites, but would henceforth rest on the soul of the rash young gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens). Why was that gentleman so anxious to share the responsibility and guilt of Andrew Johnson? The diabolical outrages perpetrated under these piratical governments were daily ventilated in this hall, and yet there was an offer to recognize them. If this had been proposed eighteen months ago there might have been some excuse for it; but now there was none. That gentleman had intimated something about Presidential expectations by Mr. Spalding, but it would really seem that the gentleman (Mr. Stevens) himself had some longings for Presidential bread and butter. (Laughter.)

Mr. BINGHAM (Ohio) called the attention of the House to the departure by the proposed measures from what has hitherto been done and sanctioned by the Committee on Reconstruction, by Congress and by the people. He would not limit the power of the people to establish guarantees and safeguards. It was because he recognized that right that he opposed the measures proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) and his own colleague. (Mr. Ashley).

The Committee on Reconstruction, representing the judgment of the loyal people, came to the conclusion that there was no safety for the future of the Government except by such an amendment of the Constitution as made all men born in the country citizens of the Republic; as deprived States of the right to deny persons within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws; as placed representation upon populations; as disfranchised Rebels; as made the national debt inviolable, and as authorized Congress to enforce those provisions. He believed that the safety of the people depended upon the incorporation into the Constitution of that great amendment. He stood upon the proposition that Congress, by its vote, did give out that amendment as the basis of restoration, and the people of the United States so accepted it.

Many members owed their re-election to the fact that State Republican Conventions accepted the amendment as such basis of restoration. That, however, did not restrict Congress from further legislation in regard to these States, not inconsistent with the Constitution, but this bill neither stood with the Constitutional Amendment nor with the duty of Congress to give due protection to citizens of the United States within the disorganized States. This bill gave no such protection to anybody, loyal or disloyal, and, therefore, he opposed it; and he opposed it also because it was at variance with the Constitutional Amendment.

Let the future safety of the Republic rest upon irrepealable guaranties imbedded in the Constitution, and not upon repealable legislation in the insurgent States. The American nationality as a political organization never existed an hour, except through the governments of regularly organized States, organized constitutional State governments. There could be no Representative branch of legislation save through organized States, and there could be no Senatorial branch of legislation save through organized States. He repeated there was no American nationality save through the States.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) had stated the other day that it was absurd to suppose that one of the lately Rebel States could take any action ratifying the Constitutional Amendment, but the Committee on Reconstruction had thought otherwise, for it provided for the ratification of it by those States. Half of the States of the Union to-day had exercised the functions of State governments before they actually became States, and the ratification of those acts by Congress made them legal from the beginning. So he would have the lately Rebel States go on and perform acts for the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, even though they were not regularly organized States, and the ratification of their acts subsequently by Congress would legalize the act.

As to the Supreme Court, its powers were very limited. Its appellate powers depended upon the will of Congress. If gentlemen were therefore apprehensive of the improper exercise of those powers, there was a very easy remedy. Congress could take away the appellate power of the Court, and let it sit simply to hear cases arising out of treaties, &c.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) has frequently expressed the idea that the Rebel States were not States of the American Union, but were alien enemies, subject to all the penalties of Congress, and had often quoted the prize cases to sustain that view, but he (Mr. Bingham) denied that the decision in the prize cases covered any such ground. This bill was very offensive to him. It attempted to restrict the right of petition. The Father of all extended that right to all his people, and the Constitution of the United States declared that Congress should pass no law restricting the right of petition; but this bill proposed to do so. It looks as if drawn by a crowned despot. It declared that all persons who were in the Rebellion, and had once taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, no longer citizens of the United States, and could not become so except through the forms of naturalization. He submitted to the House and country that the Congress of the United States had no colorable authority for declaring, first, that a million of the people of this country were no longer citizens, and second, that they could take no step for organizing State governments until Congress passed an enabling act permitting them to do so.

In answer to a question what remedy he, himself, proposed, he said he wished the measure to be referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. The sixth section of the bill disfranchised a million of men, which was a departure from the Constitutional Amendment, which imposed no disability except the disability to hold office. This bill not only decitizenized a million of people, but it disfranchised them also.

Mr. MAYNARD (Tenn.) inquired whether the Rebels had not denuded themselves of citizenship, and whether the question now was not one of disfranchisement, but one of enfranchisement?

Mr. BINGHAM (Ohio) admitted that when citizens engaged in armed rebellion against the Government they were subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Congress of the United States, and Congress had already legislated on the subject, and declared to what disabilities those persons should be subjected. These disabilities were deprivation of the right to hold office, State or Federal.

Mr. Bingham's hour here closed, but he was permitted to proceed for a quarter of an hour longer, and he recapitulated his objections to the bill. Although the people of the South had been traitors, he still recognized the right, which this bill would annul, of meeting and petitioning Congress for a redress of grievances. He denounced the provisions of the fourth section as a most monstrous atrocity, declaring, as it did, that no person should be deprived of his right to vote because of conviction and sentence of any crime other than the crime of treason, insurrection or misprision of treason. It was declaring, in effect, that thieves, robbers, murderers and midnight assassins should never be deprived of the elective franchise on account of their being convicted of such crimes.

While he was willing to assert all the rightful powers of this Government, he would never consent to incorporate, by law, in the statutes of the nation, a provision that would deprive the people of the right of altering or amending their legislation, a provision which this bill contained. Congress had not even the color of a right to pass such a law. He was not going, under pretense of protecting the colored people of the South, to declare that the people of any State were not to have the right to alter and amend their laws at pleasure. This provision not only attempted to fetter the States in this way, but it also attempted to fetter future Congresses in the same way. He declared that this bill, instead of being a bill of reconstruction, was a bill of destruction; instead of its being a bill of restoration, it was a bill of disunion and perpetual dismemberment.

Referring to Mr. Ashley's bill, he showed how absurd it was to deny that the Rebel States were States, for the Executive, the Judiciary and even Congress had recognized them. Congress had made appropriations for judges of the United States Courts in the States of Florida, Alabama, and other districts. The bill of his colleague was nothing but a bill of anarchy, for it swept away all the laws now existing there; and a people without law were as miserable as a people without a God. He looked upon both bills as departures from the Constitutional Amendment. It might be but justice to punish the Rebels severely, but there was something greater in magnanimity and mercy than in even-handed justice. He knew that those Rebels had ridged the land all over with graves; he knew that four hundred thousand citizens had fallen martyrs to their faith, to the country and the Constitution, and it was in view of their great transgression that the proposed act of universal forgiveness rose into the sublime, and challenged a parallel in history since man began to be on earth. He protested against this bill as being foreign to the spirit and contrary to the purposes of the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.) inquired of Mr. Bingham how many of the Rebel States had accepted the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM (Ohio) admitted that all the Rebel States which had considered it in their Legislatures with the exception, perhaps, of Arkansas, had rejected it, but it did not follow that they would not yet accept it, and if three-fourths of the organized States adopted it, it would bind the rest and give them the benefit of it, while in the meantime it would bind Congress. For these reasons, he asked that the bill be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. DAWSON (Pa.) followed in an argument to prove that in the Presidential policy was the true solution of the national difficulties. He showed how the Rebels, having laid down their arms and abandoned the objects for which they had been taken up, had since been submissive to the laws, and conducted themselves as good citizens; and that on the other hand, the course pursued by Congress had been based on the assumption that the reconstruction of the Government as to those States was what it was called upon to achieve. Congress had assumed that the old Government, the Constitution of 1789, had been as to the States, destroyed. If so, wherein, and how? Not, certainly, by the decisive success of the Union armies. Not by the surrender of the Rebel armies, their implied abandonment of the issues for which they had resorted to force, and their prompt return to obedience to the paramount law. The Government, therefore, had not been broken up, and no reconstruction was necessary.

He argued that there was no warrant in the Constitution for imposing the amendment as a condition on readmitting the late Rebel States to representation in Congress. He imputed to New England a selfish purpose in wishing to exclude from Congress the representatives of the great agricultural interests of the West, her protective policy might be endangered, and her manufacturing interests injured. In regard to the punishment of the people of the South, he submitted that the failure of the Rebels was a sufficient penalty on them, and he argued as a matter of law that no person can be legally punished for rendering obedience to the *de facto* government, illustrating that argument by reference to English history in the time of the Commonwealth of the accession of Charles II. In contrast with the course of Congress, he eulogized the patriotic, intelligent and humane policy of the President.

The storm of partisan fury would rage against him in vain. He might break under it, he would not bend. Whatever obsticle might oppose him he would, he trusted, stem the torrent and gain the shore in safety. The historian would record that chiefly owing to the efforts of Mr. Johnson in Congress, the great Homestead law was now on the statute book. He contended that it was impossible to act on the principles embraced by the majority in Congress without establishing a consolidated, centralized form of government.

The Speaker's hammer fell on termination of the hour, and before Mr. Dawson had concluded his speech.

Mr. SPALDING (Ohio) moved an extension of time, but Mr. Stevens objected, saying that he had given notice when Mr. Bingham's time was extended that that was the last extension of time he would consent to.

Mr. DAWSON (Pa.) said he then gave notice that there should not be another extension of time so long as he was a member.

Mr. BARKER (Pa.) obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. Stevens, on whose motion the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Lawrence (Pa.) in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. DAWSON obtained the floor, and then went on with the concluding portions of his speech, creating considerable amusement by the ingenious manner in which Mr. Stevens' objection had been got around.

Mr. HILL rose and asked whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Dawson), who had so highly eulogized the President for his course prior to his succeeding to the Presidency, had voted for him when he was a candidate for the Vice Presidency?

Mr. DAWSON replied that he did not; that Mr. Johnson was not the candidate of his (Mr. Dawson's) party.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) interposed a question of order, that both gentlemen were out of order.

The Chairman sustained the point of order, adding that Mr. Dawson had been allowed to proceed by common consent.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.)—"No, sir, not by common consent."

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) the appropriation for steamboat inspectors and superintendents was increased to $10,000, for the more thorough investigation of the causes of recent disasters. He referred to the loss of the *Evening Star*, of the steamboat *Fashion* on the lower Mississippi, and of the *Commodore* on Long Island Sound, and said that the last case was one of the most flagrant character. She was an old rotten, condemned, unseaworthy hulk, to which supervisory and local inspectors had refused to give license, and yet her owners, in utter defiance of law, had kept her on the line, exposing the lives of hundreds of passengers every night. It was a miracle that when she was wrecked every person on board had not been lost. He desired that the Treasury Department should be instructed to make the most thorough investigation, and he trusted that a criminal prosecution would be instituted against those who were responsible for sending her out.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) moved to strike out of the bill the clause appropriating $40,000 for facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph, claiming that the company had failed to fulfill its contract.

Mr. DODGE (N. Y.) opposed the amendment, and claimed that the company had complied fully with the terms of its contract.

Mr. STEVENS consented to the clause being struck out, saying that if it was found that the contract had been complied with the appropriation could be put in by the Senate.

Mr. DAWES (Mass.) could not see that, without any proof of a violation of the contract, the House should strike out the appropriation.

The vote was taken by tellers, and the clause was struck out—57 to 40.

Mr. STEVENS moved to amend the clause appropriating $2500 for the salary of the Supreme Court reporter, and $2500 additional in case he had to publish more than one volume of reports.

Mr. HALE (N. Y.) opposed the amendment, saying he would favor the opposite principle—that is, to pay the reporter $2500 in case he published only one volume, and but half that amount in case he published more than one volume. The tendency was to multiply reports, and he wished to check it.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Ill.) moved to strike out the clause appropriating $10,000 for continuing the collection of reliable statistical information concerning the gold and silver mines of the Western States and Territories.

Messrs. HIGBY (Cal.) and MCRUER (Cal.) opposed the amendment.

Mr. HILL suggested that if a like appropriation had not been made last session, *Harper's Magazine* could not have published its amusing sketches concerning the Washoe silver mines.

Mr. STEVENS moved to reduce the amount to $5000. That amendment was rejected, and then the clause was struck out.

On motion of Mr. PRICE (Iowa) the clause to pay five watchmen in the public garden was struck out.

Mr. RADFORD (N. Y.) moved to amend the clause for the payment of the Metropolitan Police for the District of Columbia, by reducing the increased compensation from fifty per cent. to twenty-five per cent.

At the suggestion of Mr. FARQUHAR (Ind.) he put the reduction at twenty per cent. The amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BERGEN, (N. Y.), the date for the commencement of the increased compensation was changed from 1st July, 1865, to 1st November, 1866.

Mr. HARDING (Ill.) moved to amend the paragraph by adding the following proviso;—

Provided, That hereafter no person shall be employed as police or watchman who has not served at least one year, or been wounded, in the army of the United States, and received an honorable discharge.

Mr. HALE (N. Y.) suggested that that was rather sweeping, and would remove from office all the present force. It should be made simply prospective.

Mr. HARDING (Ill.) consented to modify the amendment by putting in the words "shall be appointed."

On the suggestion of Mr. RADFORD the amendment was further modified by striking out the words "at least one year." The amendment, thus modified, was adopted.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) offered an additional section, making an appropriation to pay the increased compensation voted last session to clerks and employees.

Mr. STEVENS said it would not do to agree to that amendment this evening, and he called for a division on it.

The division showed—yeas 30, nays 15, no quorum being present. The division not being insisted on, the Chairman decided the amendment adopted. The committee rose and reported the bill.

Mr. VANHORN (N. Y.) presented the petition of one hundred and one citizens of Genesee county, New York, asking for the passage of the bill for the tariff on wool, now pending in Congress.

At ten minutes past five o'clock the House adjourned.

During the debate on the Reconstruction bill Major-General Sickels occupied a seat on the floor for a short time, and when the Appropriation bill was up in committee, the Secretary of State came in and occupied a seat beside Mr. Stevens.

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RAILROAD LINES.

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TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

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Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·00, 6, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·35 A. M. Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express 8·25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 9¾ A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 10·00 and 9·40 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

1 1§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2,	at 10 A. M. & 11·20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday. Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2,	at 8·20 A. M. & 7·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·30 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday. Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

1 1§ FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1·50

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

The 1 P. M. Market Line will leave from foot of Market street, upper Ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc. 1 1§

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

January 7, 1867. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3½, 4, 5, 5¼, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¼, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·15 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05, minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahicon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8½ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¼, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,

1 1§ Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after December 13, 1866, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, from Cooper's Point, Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

11·30 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached.

6·10 P. M.—Through Freight for New York; passenger car attached.

Freight received in Philadelphia at the Company's warehouse No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, until 5 o'clock P. M., reaching New York early next morning.

Freight boat leaves Pier No. 32, North river, New York, foot of DUANE Street, daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M., reaching Philadelphia early next morning.

The 9 A. M. train from Philadelphia and the 11 A. M. train from New York, are discontinued.

S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank N. J.
W. N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
R. H. CHIPMAN, Agent,
No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 1§

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,

1 1§ No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.

Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.

Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.

Leave Erie at 9·10 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
1 1§ A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.

Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.

Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.

Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.

Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

1 1§ WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way Freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4·30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information apply to Company's Agents.

R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. B. BURT, Pier No. 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York.

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

Little Puss.

Sleek coat,
Eyes of fire,
Four paws
That never tire,
That's puss.

Ways playful,
Tail on high,
Twisting often
Towards the sky,
That's puss.

In the larder
Stealing meat,
Patter, patter,
Little feet,
That's puss.

After ball,
Reel, or string,
Wild as any
Living thing,
That's puss.

Round and round
After tail,
Fast as any
Postal mail,
That's puss.

Curled up,
Like a ball,
On the door-mat
In the hall,
That's puss.

Purring loud
On missis' lap,
Having toast,
And then a nap,
That's puss.

Black as night,
With talons long,
Scratching,
Which is very wrong,
That's puss.

From a saucer
Lapping milk,
Soft, as soft
As washing silk,
That's puss.

Rolling on
The dewy grass,
Getting wet,
All in a mass,
That's puss.

Climbing tree
And catching bird,
Little twitter
Never more heard,
That's puss.

Killing fly,
Rat, or mouse,
As it runs
About the house,
That's puss.

Pet of missis,
"Itto mite,"
Never must be
Out of sight,
That's puss.

THE LEGEND OF POCAHONTAS.

Did Captain John Smith Invent It?—His Veracity Impeached.

An article on "Captain John Smith" in the new number of the *North American Review* is the first popular presentation of a theory which has been held for a few years past by a class of our historical students. It not only impeaches the veracity of the founder of Virginia, but it almost demonstrates that the celebrated story which tells how heroic Pocahontas saved his life is but a pleasant fiction at the best. The reviewer merely repeats the theory of Mr. Charles Deane, which, during the war, has been hidden away in his reprints of "Wingfield's Discourse of Virginia," and of Smith's "True Relation."

It is shown that Smith's character was not unquestioned in his own times. He had trouble with his colonists; "it was proved to his face," says Wingfield, "that he begged in Ireland like a rogue without a lysense." But such testimony in such times and from such men—for the first families in Virgina were a motley crew—would hardly injure his reputation now, were it not for the fact that he has left several autobiographical records which will not adjust themselves on a critical examination to any theory that can vindicate his character as a man of veracity.

Let us examine, for example, the legend of Pocahontas.

Smith started on his trip of exploration (in the history of which Pocahontas first appears as his deliverer from impending death), on the 10th of December, 1607, and returned on the 8th of January following. In the same year Smith published his "True Relation" of this adventure. In *this* report he makes no mention whatever of the heroic Pocahontas. In 1624 he published his "Generall Historie," which introduced Pocahontas in the attitude best adapted for winning the applause of a Bowery audience.

In his "True Relation" he thus speaks of his introduction to Powhatan, the father of the renowned Pocahontas:—

"From hence this kind king conducted me to a place called Topahanocke, a kingdome upon another river northward. The cause of this was, that the year before a shippe had beene in the river Pamanuke, who, having been kindly entertained by Powhatan, their Emperor, they returned thence, and discovered the river of Topahanocke, where, being received with like kindnesse, yet he slue the king and took of his people, and they supposed I were hee; but the people reported me a great man that was Captaine, and using mee kindly; the next day we departed . . . .

"The next night I lodged at a hunting town of Powhatan's, and the next day arrived at Waranacomoco, where the great king is resident.

"Arriving at Weramocomoco their Emperour . . . kindly welcomed me with good wordes, and great platters of sundry victuals, assuring mee his friendship and my libertie within four days . . . hee desired mee to forsake Paspahegh, and to live with him upon his river, a countrie called Capa-Howasicke, he promised to give me corne, venison, or what I wanted to feed us, Hatchets and copper wee should make him and none should disturb us. This request I promised to performe; and thus having with all the kindness hee could devise sought to content me: hee sent me home with four men, one that usually carried my goune and knapsacke after me, two other loaded with bread, and one to accompanie me. . . . ."

Compare this account with his version of the same adventure published in 1624:—

"At last they brought him to Meronocomoco, where was Powhatan their Emperor. Here more than two hundred of those grim Courtiers stood wondering at him, as he had been a monster; till Powhatan and his trayne had put themselves in their greatest braveries . . . At his entrance before the King, all the people gave a great shout. The Queene of Appamatuck was appointed to bring him water to wash his hands, and another brought him a bunch of feathers, in stead of a Towell to dry them: having feasted him after their best barbarous manner they could, a long consultation was held, but the conclusion was, two great stones were brought before Powhatan: then as many as could layd hands on him, dragged him to them, and thereon laid his head, and being ready with their clubs, to beate out his braines, Pocahontas, the King's dearest daughter, when no intreaty could prevaile, got his head in her armes, and laid her owne upon his to save him from death: whereat the Emperour was contented he should live to make him hatchets, and her bells, beads, and copper.

"Two dayes after, Powhatan having disguised himselfe in the most fearfullest manner he could . . . . more like a devil than a man, with some two hundred more as blacke as himselfe, came unto him, and told him now they were friends, and presently he should goe to Jamestowne, to send him two great gunnes and a grynstone, for which he would give him the county of Capahowosick, and for ever esteeme him as his sonne Nantaquoud. So to Jamestowne with twelve guides Powhatan sent him, he still expecting (as he had done all this long time of his imprisonment) every houre to be put to one death or other; for all their feasting. But Almightie God (by His divine providence) had mollified the hearts of those sterne Barbarians with compassion. The next morning betimes they came to the Fort. . . ."

These passages show that the episode of Pocahontas was an afterthought. Not only does he make no mention of her in his first narrative, but his account of the treatment he received from her father precludes the possibility of the action for which she is now renowned. He was treated with the utmost kindness and speedily released. There are other additions in the later narrative and several exaggerations. When he was first captured (according to his "True Relation") he was guarded by eight men, who increased (in his history) to thirty or forty tall fellows; his four guides from Powhatan in 1608 become twelve in 1624; Smith, on his return, in 1608, is grateful that the arrival of Captain

New ustrated the design of his enemies,
who preparing to depose him. whereas,
in 16 states that he "laid them by the
heels.

"No amestowne they were all in com-
bustio trongest preparing once more to
run a ith the Pinnace, which, with the
hazzar life, with Sabre falcon and mus-
ket sho h forced now the third time to
stay or Some no better than they should be
had piot th the President, the next day, to
have pu o death by the Leviticall law for
the lives inson and Emry, pretending the
fault was at had led them to their ends;
but he q tooke such order with such
lawyers t layed them by the heeles till
he sent so hem prisoners for England."

"The sa racter of exaggeration," says
the review marks the whole account of
the treatm received among the savages.
According story, written a few months
after the ev people is described, savage
it is true, bu her cruel nor bloodthirsty;
reckless, per of life in battle, but kind,
and even m imous, towards their cap-
tive. It is e ly stated that no such de-
monstration ade against Smith as that
which, in 1 affirmed to have taken
place within a r after his capture. Only
a few days aft was taken prisoner, he
represents him giving orders to Ope-
chankanough t him to Powhatan, and
even at this tim knew that he was to be
allowed to go t estown. "To him I told
I must go, and s rn to Paspabegh." The
reviewer contin

"Powhatan rec him with the greatest
cordiality, and, h sought to content him
with all the kindn could devise, did actu-
ally send him with rd of honor back to his
friends. If the 'Relation' is really true,
the behavior of the ed barbarians towards
Smith was far more ane than that which he
would have receive e hands of any civilized
nation on the face earth. There is not a
trace of his having ny immediate fear for
his life, except from age whose son he had
killed, and from wh Opechankanough pro-
tected him. There d deed, occur one line
to the effect that fed him so fat as
to make him muc bt they meant to
sacrifice him; and paragraph furnishes
the most striking nce of the kind-
ness of the Indians, of the fact that he
believed himself to ha n mistaken in hav-
ing entertained the sus . Yet, in 1624, we
learn that all this lo e of his imprison-
ment he was still exp every hour to be
put to one death or ano

These wide variatio Captain Smith's
versions compel us e to resist further
inquiry, or to reject t uching story of
the Indian maiden as a

There is other eviden show that the
new theory is correct. W ld's "Discourse
of Virginia," the earlies itten record of
the Virginia colony, me s Smith's trip,
his adventures, the consp to depose and
execute him on his retur it he is silent
about Pocahontas.

Smith failed as a colon He was de-
posed and sent to Englan er articles of
complaint, in 1609. The V ia Company
refused all his applications be employed
again.

As late as 1612 the story o ahontas had
not been given to the publ n that year
Captain Smith published his p of Vir-
ginia," with a description c country,
people, government, and rel . In this
little volume he still makes no tion of his
brave Indian girl, although escribes a
custom which would have na ly led him
to do so. He tells us that in execution
of criminals their heads were p upon an
altar, while "one with clubbes b out their
braines." He adds that he n Indian
beaten in his presence till he enseless,
without a cry or complaint.

"Here," says the reviewer, " ave the
whole idea of the story which h erwards
made public. It may be left racticed
lawyers to decide whether under rdinary
rules of evidence, the passag es not
amount to a practical assertion he had
himself not been placed in the ion de-
scribed, and it may perhaps be ible for
future students to explain why S should
have suppressed his own story, s ing it
to have been true."

There is other testimony of imilar
nature. Strachey's "Historie of Tr into
Virginia" (1615) contains a full a nt of
Smith, and has some curious refe es to
Pocahontas; but there is no hin her
agency in saving the bold Captain's In
1614 Rapae Hamor, "late Secretar the
Colonie," published a volume in whi here
was an elaborate description of the ure
and christening of Pocahontas. It ins
a letter from John Rolfe, Pocahonta us-
band. No mention is made by either ter
of her celebrated girlish exploit.

Strachey gives this curious peep at a-
hontas, before she sprang, clad in a s g
robe, into the pages of our colonial hist.

"Pocahuntas, a well-featured but wanto g
girle, Powhatan's daughter, sometymes r
ing to our fort. of the age then of elev
twelve yeares, would get the boyes forth
her into the market-place, and make
wheele, falling on their hands, turning
their heeles upwards, whome she would fol
and wheele so herself, naked as she was, all
fort over."

After the seizure of Pocahontas as a h
age, and her conversion to the faith, she
came a personage of note. She went
England, and was the lion of the hour—
Queen Emma of the seventeenth centu
Pinchis made it a point at this time to d
cover all that was to be known about V
ginia. He saw Smith, Rolfe, and others. Y
he, too, failed to hear of Pocahontas' hero
deed!

There is still more evidence tending
establish the theory that Pocahontas did n
save the life of Captain John Smith, for th
good and sufficient reason that it was neve
in any danger. Pocahontas was in her grav
before the legend which has made her memory
illustrious for two centuries was first pub-
lished.

What was Smith's motive in inventing this story, if it was not "historically true?" We quote again from the *Review*:—

"The examination of Smith's works has shown that his final narrative was the result of gradual additions. The influence exercised by Pocahontas on the affairs of the colony, according to the accounts given in 1608, was very slight. Her capture and her marriage to Rolfe first gave her importance. Her visit to England, however, made her beyond question the most conspicuous figure in Virginia to the public mind, and it became inevitable that romantic incidents in her life would be created, if they did not already exist, by the mere exercise of the popular imagination, attracted by a wild and vivid picture of savage life.

"The history of the Emperor's daughter became, as we are led by Smith to suppose, a subject for the stage. Nothing was more natural or more probable. It is not even necessary to suppose that Smith himself invented the additions to his original story. He may have merely accepted them after they had obtained a strong and general hold on the minds of his contemporaries.

"In the meanwhile Smith's own career had turned out a failure, and his ventures ended disastrously, while in most cases he failed to obtain the employment which he continued to seek with unrelaxed energy. In 1622, however, a great disaster occurred in Virginia, which woke the greatest interest and sympathy in England for the colonists, and gave occasion for renewed efforts in their behalf. The Indians rose against the English, and in the month of May a terrible massacre took place around Jamestown. The opportunity was not one to be lost by a man who, like Smith, with endless will to act, was still smarting under what he considered undeserved neglect, and he at once hastened to offer his services to the company, with a plan for restoring peace; but his plan and his offer of services were again declined. Still, he had the resource left of which he had already made such frequent use, and by publishing the 'Generale Historie' he made a direct appeal to the public, more ambitious than any he had yet attempted. In this work he embodied everything that could tend to the increase of his own reputation, and drew material from every source which could illustrate the history of English colonization. Pocahontas was made to appear in it as a kind of stage deity on every possible occasion, and his own share in the affairs of the colony is magnified at the expense of all his companions. None of those whose reputations he treated with so much harshness appeared to vindicate their own characters, far less to assert the facts in regard to Pocahontas. The effort indeed failed of its object, for he remained unemployed and without mark of distinction, and died quietly in his bed, in London, in June, 1631; but in the absence of criticism, due perhaps to the political excitement of the times, his book survived to become the standard authority on Virginian history. The readiness with which it was received is scarcely so remarkable as the credulity which has left it unquestioned almost to the present day."

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets
Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world
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on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3·10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
40,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value,	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·23
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	38,923·98
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $41,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,549·60
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

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No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

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Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
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Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	944,543·15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $11,467·53.
INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
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All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

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Work sent to any part of the United States.

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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
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THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies weeklies, etc. 7 2

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW AND SHORT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGION.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
Trains will run on this road as follows:—
GOING SOUTH.
7·30 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, at Junction of P. & E. R. R., stopping at principal stations, arrives at Oleopolis at 10·10, and at Oil City at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Franklin and other points.
1·10 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Oil City at 5·30 P. M.
7·30 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis; arrives at Oil City at 8·15 A. M.
6·40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis, and arrives at Oil City at 8 15 A. M.
GOING NORTH.
6·40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City, arrives at Oleopolis at 7·20 A. M., making close connection for Pithole.
9·23 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Irvineton at 12·40 P. M., making close connection with trains on P. & E. R. R., bound East and West.
12·50 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stops at all principal stations, and arrives at Irvineton at 4 10 P. M., making close connection for points West, and connecting with latter train Easton P. & E. R. R.
5·40 P. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City arrives at Oleopolis at 6·25 P. M., making close connection for Pithole.

By this route, passengers leaving Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6·25 A. M., have an hour for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 11·00 A. M., or 22 hours from the time of starting.

Passengers leaving Erie at 10·25, reach Oil City at 4·50 P. M., or can stop at Tidioute and return to Erie same day.

Passengers leaving Oil City at 9·30 A. M., arrive at Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M. next day, or at Erie at 4·00 P. M. same day.

Passengers leaving Oil City at 12 50 P. M., arrive at Erie at 6·05 P. M. same afternoon, or at Philadelphia afternoon of the following day

All trains south leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole, and at Oil City with trains for Franklin and other points.

All trains North leave Oil City after arrival of train from Franklin, connecting at Oleopolis with trains for Pithole, and at Irvineton with trains bound East and West on P. & E. R. R.

NATHANIEL P. HOBART,
General Superintendent,
Warren and Franklin Railroads.
†

NEW AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
1866. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1867.

From Thursday, November 23, 1866, trains leave Irvineton (at the junction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad 350 miles from Philadelphia).

GOING SOUTH TO OIL CITY.
6·55 A. M. Mail Train arrives at Tidioute at 7 35 A. M.; Oleopolis at 9·10 A. M.; and Oil City at 4 50 A. M.
1·50 P. M. Express Train arrives at Tidioute at 2·39 P. M.; Oleopolis at 4·15 P. M.; and Oil City at 4·50 P. M.
GOING NORTH TO IRVINETON.
Trains leave Oil City as follows:—
9·10 A. M. Express Train arrives at Oleopolis at 9·50 A. M.; at Tidioute at 11·50 A. M.; and at Irvineton at 12 noon, making close connection with P. and E. Railroad trains for Philadelphia, and all points, both East and West. Passengers for Philadelphia by this train arrive there at 7 A. M.
1·20 P. M. Mail Train arrives at Oleopolis at 1·55 P. M.; Tidioute at 3 35 P. M.; and at Irvineton at 4·15 P. M., making close connection for the West. Philadelphia passengers by this train remain at Irvineton until 8 11 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M.

All trains going South leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pit-hole City, and at Oil City with Atlantic and Great Western Railway trains for Reno, Franklin, and Meadville, and with trains of Farmers' Railway for Rouseville Humboldt, Plumer, Rynd, Tarr and Story Farms, Petroleum Centre, etc.

All trains going North leave Oil City and Oleopolis after arrival of trains from above points.

By this route passengers can leave Philadelphia at noon arrive at Irvineton at 6·30 A. M., having 15 minutes for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 9·45 A. M. Time through only 22 hours. Or passengers can leave Philadelphia at 3 50 P. M. arrive at Irvineton at 4 23 P. M. next day, remain over night, and take the 6 54 A. M. train South

At Irvineton passengers will find four comfortable hotels, and first-class dining saloon in the depot.

Be sure to obtain through tickets and baggage checks at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, via Warren and Franklin Railway, the great short route to the Oil Region

ISAAC BLAKSLEE, Superintendent.
BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Freight and Ticket Agent. †

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12·55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2 35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3·45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6·45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10 45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4·20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5 20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11 30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA
From Bethlehem at 9·15 A. M., 2·30 and 8 40 P. M.
2 30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·15, and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7 30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11 50 A. M., and 3·05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·35 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot
Office No. 113 South THIRD Street. 1 1§

PITTSBURG, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE PAN HANDLE ROUTE WESTWARD.

Owing to the great distance saved by THIS ROUTE, the Government has assigned to it the carrying of the United States Mail to the principal cities of the West and Southwest

THERE BEING BUT ONE CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND CINCINNATI AND BUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.

PASSENGERS BY THIS ROUTE WILL ARRIVE IN CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, CAIRO, AND ST. LOUIS, ONE TRAIN IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER LINE.

Fast line at 12·00 M. Passengers by this train take supper at Altoona; can take state room sleeping cars. Passengers are not subject to change at Pittsburg, but run through to Coshocton, affording an unbroken night's rest.

Night Express 11 P. M. Passengers can take sleeping cars through to Cincinnati with but one change; by this line you have the advantage of comfort and pleasure particularly for ladies travelling alone, and families with children, by this route between Philadelphia and all the principal points West and South.

Be sure to purchase tickets "VIA STEUBENVILLE," at
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OFFICE,
Corner of THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets,
Philadelphia.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent Steubenville, O.
JOHN H. MILLER,
General Eastern Passenger Agent,
No. 526 Broadway, New York.
JOHN DURAND, General Superintendent.
Pennsylvania Railroad Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, and Thirtieth and Market streets West Philadelphia. †

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Vine Street Ferry daily, as follows (Sundays excepted):—

Mail, with Freight	7·30 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	3 45 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC	
Mail, with Freight	1·25 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6·10 A. M.
Junction Accommodation, to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Jackson	6 30 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
leave Vine street ferry daily at 10·15 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at 1 and 3 15 P. M.
JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
VIA THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES
to Crisfield, Maryland, thence by the Great Southern Inland Steam Navigation Company's steamers to Norfolk, Virginia,
CONNECTING WITH THE
GREAT VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR-LINE RAILWAY,
to Memphis, Nashville, Atlanta, and all points South and Southwest

This route offers advantages over all competing transportation lines. Shippers by this line save both time and money

THE MARINE RISK BETWEEN CRISFIELD AND NORFOLK IS ASSUMED BY THE COMPANY,
thus offering the inducements of an
ALL RAIL BILL OF LADING,
with guaranteed time from Philadelphia to all prominent Southern and Southwestern points.
FREIGHTS
For Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, and all points in Virginia and North Carolina,
FORWARDED AT AS LOW RATES
as by another line

Freights delivered at the Depot of P. W. and B. R. R., BROAD and PRIME Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Norfolk twenty four hours in advance of any other route. This unprecedented despatch gives the shipper of Southern Freights from Philadelphia advantages not before offered by any other line. For further information apply to

CHARLES E. DILKES,
Agent Virginia and Tennessee Air Line Railway.
No. 411 CHESNUT Street.
S. P. WILTBANK,
Agent,
† No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 630 MARKET street, Philadelphia, November 19, 1866.—The Globe Express Company will this day open its first line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for
HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:—

For heavy freights to and from New York, 46c. per 100 lbs.; Baltimore, 50c. per 100 lbs.; Washington, 80c. per 100 lbs.; Georgetown, 90c. per 100 lbs.; Alexandria, $1 20 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South and Southwest, as a full Express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at the above Office.

S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
STUART GWYNN,
Of New York, President.
E. C. PECHIN,
† Of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States. †† JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS

GOVERNMENT SALE.—
The property known as the
GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL,
with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150 000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
Bv't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Galveston, Texas. 1 11 7w

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.—
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Maryland,
January 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, 12 o'clock M., January 24, 1867, for the delivery in the City of Baltimore of forty-eight (48) Cavalry Horses.

The horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The horses must be delivered within twenty (20) days from the date of acceptance of any proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
1 11 11t Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of $67,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater.

The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.

Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.

The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the stone.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further information, apply at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 8 tuths 6w Maj. Eng. and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 29, 1866.

A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the NAVAL ASYLUM, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal pre-requisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J. HORWITZ,
1 8 th10t Chief of Bureau.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 15, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO
No 639 ARCH Street Philadelphia
Pamphlet, free. 9 27 6m

CURIOSITIES OF LONDON.

The Public Houses—Signs—Trades, Etc.

In a notice of the new "London Directory," the London *Times* gives the following curious gleanings from that volume:—

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

If anybody is curious to know the relative importance of each trade in London, judged by the numbers of those who follow it, you can get this information without much difficulty from the trades directory. The publicans appear to be far and away the most numerous. This volume contains the names of about 4700, not including 300 hotels, taverns, or coffee-houses of a superior class, which are ranged by themselves, and 100 private hotels not licensed. Of beer retailers there are not less than 1700; of wine merchants an equal number. Even this estimate by no means exhausts the list of those whose business it is to supply London with stimulants more or less gentle. Some 150 brewers are in the list; and then the brewers' agents, the distillers, and spirit merchants, the dealers in liquors, cider, and perry have still to be reckoned. It is probably below the mark to say that 10,000 persons in this "Directory" are shown to be engaged, either wholly or partially, in what teetotallers call the "liquor traffic." Of course, this does not include a whole army of brewers' men, draymen, waiters, barmen and barmaids, tapsters, cellarmen, pot-boys, and hangers-on of all sorts, whose interests are also bound up in this traffic. We don't venture to estimate their numbers, but the Alliance may do so and tremble.

VARIOUS TRADES.

After the publicans, the bootmakers take rank. Of these there are over 3000—all, we presume, keeping something like a shop—and 200 wholesale makers. The grocers and tea dealers are less numerous by a hundred or so. Next comes the tailors—2600; the bakers, 1850; the butchers, 1750; the tobacconists, 1500; and the milliners, 1400, as numerous a body as the greengrocers. The lodging house keepers own to a strength of 1350, but must really be a much more imposing body. With these the dairymen and the builders take the same rank. The linen drapers only muster some 1100; but then the haberdashers, 400; the hosiers, 500; and the outfitters, 250 strong, march in separate companies. Of private schools there are nearly 1200.

PUBLIC-HOUSE SIGNS.

The public-house signs, all of which are duly set forth in the "Directory," have often furnished a chapter to the antiquary. They are of interest, too, in showing the vast limits of a metropolis which can permit the repetition of so many of the popular signs without practical confusion. As one might expect, the chief run is upon such emblems as loyal men would naturally select. The King's Arms heads the list; there are 87 such signs in London. The Queen's Arms only number 23. Delicacy seems to have suggested to mine host the choice of her Majesty's head, and accordingly there are 49 Queen's and 60 King's Heads. The Royal Oak stands for 26 signs; the Royal Standard for 12. The Crown gives a name to 73 houses, let alone 18 Crown and Anchors, 6 Crown and Cushions, 10 Crown and Sceptres, 46 Rose and Crowns, and 17 houses where this emblem of royalty is found in more questionable society, such as the Crown and Anvil, the Crown and Apple Tree, the Crown and Barley Mow, and the Crown and Can. To Prince Albert 23 public houses are dedicated; to the Prince of Wales, 49; to the Princess of Wales, 8; to the Princess Royal, 8; to Prince Alfred, 10; to Prince Arthur, 3; the Princess Alice, 2; and the Princess Beatrice, 1. The Duke of Wellington has 26; Lord Nelson 22, next to whom in popularity comes the Marquis of Granby, with 16. Of animals the king of the beasts is naturally the favorite. Seventy-four signs bear the proud emblem of the Red Lion; there are 17 Golden Lions and 26 White Lions.

Next in number comes the White Hart, of which we find 62; there are 50 Georges, and 15 George and Dragons, 53 Coach and Horses, 48 Grapes, 40 White Horses, 13 White Bears, 36 Bulls and Bull's Heads, 17 Black Bulls, 28 Black Horses, 30 White Swans, 31 Globes, 32 Bells, 21 Feathers, 15 Green Dragons, 25 Green Mans, 21 Swans, 13 Spread Eagles, 11 Turk's Heads and 2 Saracen's ditto, 26 Two Brewers, 23 Three Compasses, 17 Blue Anchors, 13 Blue Posts, 4 Blue Lasts, 1 Blue Pump (whatever that may mean), and 1 Blue-eyed Maid.

THE NUMBER THREE.

Three seems to be reckoned a lucky number, for there are 23 Three Compasses, 19 Three Tuns, and 9 Three Crowns. The number is found joined with almost everything animate and inanimate—Castles, Cranes, Cups, Kings, Kingdoms, Mariners, Goats' Heads, Spies, Jolly Butchers, Sugar Loaves, Horseshoes, Loggerheads, and Red Herrings. As befits so great a port, the Ship serves for 70 signs, to say nothing of such odd additions as the Ship and Shears, the Ship and Blue Ball, the Ship and Shovel, and—a somewhat more classical sign—the Ship Argo.

Naval heroes are greatly favored; and Dutchmen may like to know that respect is paid to Van Tromp, if the sign of that name, indeed, refers to the famous admiral, and not to the famous horse. The sun, whether rising, setting, or in midday splendor, shines from eleven signs, and it also has queer allies in the shape of Sun and Swords, Horseshoes, Lasts, Swiss Cantons, and Apple Trees. It is hardly necessary to say that among the names of persons the great family of Smith is still pre-eminent.

THE SMITHS, BROWNS, ETC.

In the commercial directory, where the names are entered in alphabetical order, over 1500 Smiths are registered, and the curious may like to know that 130 answer to the Christian name of John. Be it remembered that these are all householders and heads of families. If we add the women and children, the lodgers and workingmen of the same clan all over London, whose names do not appear in directories, we shall have a population of Smiths equal to that of many considerable towns which return their two members of Parliament. The Joneses are only half the number of Smiths. Next to them come the Browns, who fall short of 700; the Johnsons and Williamses muster some 500 each; while the hardly less familiar name of Robinson is only borne by about 250 persons.

—Professor Blackie, of Edinburgh, recently excused himself from having made a silly statement by attempting to make the "blundering reporters" responsible. The reporters held a meeting, compared notes, and addressed a letter to the Professor, who was obliged to retract. It is true that reporters sometimes make nonsense of speeches, but it oftener happens that they make speeches of nonsense.

—A Charleston (S. C.) letter says:—"Many of the sons of families formerly wealthy, and still proud, fill the places of conductors on the cars, and seem rejoiced to obtain a paying occupation. The city police force, too, is filled up with young men of respectable connections, who before the war would have deemed themselves too good for many a less humble vocation."

—The London *Court Journal* announces that her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, is —, and the Princess Helena also is —. In the first case, "early in the ensuing year," and in the latter, "in April," are the specified occasions.

—Miss Nellie Dean, of Chicago, cuts figures on a Pittsburg skating pond as a professional performer, and gets two hundred dollars a week and her expenses. This is more profitable than dancing in the ballet.

—Gavazzi, the famous priest, has disappeared, and there is a great excitement among his friends. When last heard from he was operating against the Austrians in Venetia.

—It is stated that the only son of the Hon. William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, is to marry the only daughter of Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chapin lately celebrated the 59th anniversary of their wedding at Grand Blanco, Mich.

—The family of Jacob Thompson, Esq., formerly of Mississippi, arrived at Havana on the 6th inst.

FOREIGN SCIENCE.

Flint Instruments.

Two papers have been addressed to the Paris Academy of Sciences on fossil remains and flint instruments. The first is from M. Husson, who says that new excavations made at the first entrance to the Labyrinth (Trous de Sainte-Reine) have convinced him of the post-Alpine nature of the superficial clay contained therein.

The real Alpine drift only begins at a depth of two met. fifty cent., while the superficial stratum, containing fossil bones of the bear, certainly was disturbed by man at a comparatively recent period, since ashes and organic remains of moss and leaves are met with there; here also were found the impression of a human face, and an amulet made of the antlers of either the stag or reindeer. He considers it certain that the bear and hyena survived the period of the Alpine drift, since the bones of these animals exist in the undisturbed strata. Nevertheless, there are in these caverns a few passages entirely filled with what M. Elie de Beaumont calls *terrains meubles sur des pentes*, or shifting soil situated on declivities. In the undisturbed parts of this M. Hudson has found numerous portions of the jaws of bears and hyenas, a remnant of the jaw-bone of a horse, and numerous bones of the hippopotamus, rhinoceros, stag, and reindeer. Some of these bones were split lengthwise, and bore traces of the teeth and claws of carnivora; but one of the most curious specimens brought to light was a fragment of pottery and a bit of coal incrusted together in a stalagmitic conglomerate.

The second paper was sent in by M. Simonin, on certain flint instruments found in Central America, and especially in the vicinity of Panama. In 1859 a number of Indian tombs were discovered in the environs of the gold placer of Chiriqui. Some of the Indians buried there had been gold-seekers, and their implements, and even some large nuggets, were put into the tomb with them. The implements were:—*First*, a chisel to cut the metal with; *second*, a punch; and *third*, several burnishers. The chisel was triangular, 3¼ centimetres broad, and 10¼ in length. The punch was 7¼ centimetres in length, 1¼ in breadth, and still bore traces of gold upon its surface. The polishers were mere smooth pebbles of the size of a pigeon's egg.

Tuning-Forks.

M. Niandet-Breguet has described an apparatus of his for prolonging the vibrations of the tuning-fork by means of clock-work; M. Duhamel, and other philosophers after him, having used the tuning-fork as a means of measuring small intervals of time. The new contrivance consists of an apparatus producing isochronous oscillations, and a combination of wheels acting upon the other part by means of an escapement. The tuning-fork regulates the motion of the wheels, which in their turn give the tuning-fork a slight shock, necessary to prolong its oscillations. The inventor thinks that his contrivance will be found useful in chronoscopic experiments.

Shooting Stars.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, a paper was received from M. Edm. Guilleman, who, on the 13th of November last, observed the phenomenon of shooting stars off the Island of Florez, the northernmost of the Azores. The horizon was covered with a narrow band of clouds up to about 10 degrees. From behind this band a series of fiery trains were seen issuing, apparently from the same point, and bearing some resemblance to those of a rocket. Most of these trains passed through the zenith, presenting the most admirable spectacle. The average time employed in crossing over from one horizon to the other was about six seconds.

Wasps.

A physician of Bordeaux has made a discovery in regard to the wasp. *Galignani* reports it as follows:—

The wasp is stated to be a declared enemy to all poisonous flies, the sting of which causes carbuncle; it also destroys an immense quantity of minute worms that get into fruit, and when introduced into the stomach may cause great inconvenience, and even diseases. Lastly, our Bordeaux practitioner asserts that the sting of the wasp is a sovereign remedy for gout, sciatica, and rheumatism. This may no doubt be explained by the principle of counter irritation; but how does he apply this remedy? It seems that this is his secret, which he is not willing to divulge. Let us, however, henceforward desist from destroying an insect which, however annoying, renders us some useful services.

Dead of a Needle.—A few days since a tailor at Croydon, England, was carelessly bending a needle with his teeth, when it suddenly snapped, and the greater portion of it passed some distance into his throat. Severe inflammation followed, and the injury terminated fatally.

SKATING PARKS.

GRAND FETE SUR LA GLACE,
To be given at the
EASTWICK SKATING PARK,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Commencing at 2 P. M. and closing at 10 P. M., on a day during the present Winter, due notice of which will be given in the daily papers.
Subscribers and their friends can procure tickets at the ticket office at the entrance of the Park. No. 408 WALNUT Street, and from any of the Managers.
Colonel JAMES PAGE, Chairman.
CHARLES HARMAR, Treasurer.
N. B.—Subscribers to the Park will be admitted on the day of the "Fete." 1 17 3t

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.

ICE REFLOODED AND SMOOTH. Snow removed. Good Skating Afternoon and Evening. The Batteliee Band as usual.
MONDAY EVENING, January 21,
BY REQUEST, GRAND COTERIE FANTASTIQUE
To the patrons of the "CENTRAL," and their friends. For tickets and programmes, apply at the Park, or to Mr. H. C. RISLEY, at the Continental. 1 17 4t

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!
WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK, THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.
BY EXTRAORDINARY EXERTIONS AND GREAT EXPENSE, THE SNOW ALL REMOVED
ICE IN SPLENDID CONDITION—MADE PERFECTLY SMOOTH BY OUR PATENT ICE PLANE.
PARK OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.
SKATING BY MOONLIGHT. Fine Band of Music.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Access to the Park (by a few minutes' ride) by the Market street or Walnut street cars.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—When the signs are on the above-named cars the skating is always good. 1t*

SKATING! SKATING!
AT
THE ARCTIC PARK,
EIGHTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE,
THIS DAY! THIS DAY!
ILLUMINATION THIS EVENING.
Snow all removed
Take Tenth, Eighth, Union, and Girard Avenue Cars.
1t E. H. HAYHURST, Superintendent.

"KEYSTONE PARK," THIRD AND MORRIS STREETS.—There will be Skating this Afternoon and Evening; the snow has been entirely removed, as usual. Fine Ice, Choice Music, and Illumination. Come and see us. 1t*

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK AUCTIONEERS,
5185 No. 240 MARKET Street.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE
ART ASSOCIATION.
THE LAST WEEK.
ONLY THREE DAYS MORE.
THE LAST CHANCE.
The Award of Premiums to be Made at Two and a half o'clock P. M.,
ON MONDAY NEXT,
On the Stage of the Opera House, at Chicago
The Philadelphia Committee leave for Chicago TO-DAY.
Arrangements have been made to receive
SUBSCRIPTIONS IN THIS CITY
UP TO
SATURDAY, 19th INSTANT,
AT
No. 607 CHESNUT STREET,
[illegible] ulletin Building,)
AND
AT THE PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT STREET.
A FEW SHARES ONLY REMAIN.
CERTIFICATES $5.
Open at both places until 10 o'clock P. M each day.
T. B. PUGH, Secretary,
1 14 mtuth14t] SOLE AGENT IN PHILADELPHIA

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 44t

COAL! COAL! COAL!
J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD,
No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 1 25 6m

INTERNAL REVENUE

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 South FIFTH Street,
ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantl on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT
ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

STOUT CASSIMERES FOR BOYS.
HEAVY GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR.
RUGGED CASSIMERES FOR SUITS.
"HARRIS" FINEST CASSIMERES.
CLOAKINGS MUCH LOWER.
OVERCOATINGS ALMOST AT OLD PRICES.
WHITE OPERA CLOTHS.

LINEN GOODS.
DAILY OPENING
NEW TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS, ETC.

BALLARDVALE FLANNELS.
25 pieces in all the widths and qualities, from the finest made down; the prices are lower. [1 2 tuths4p

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
One bale of Domet Flannels, 31¼ cents; same goods as have been selling at 45 cents
Good All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 40, and 50c.
Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels, 58, 60 and 65 cents.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.
Best quality Shirting Flannels.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Good yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 20, 23, 25 and 28 cents.
5-4 Pillow-case Muslins, 25 28, 35 cents.
6-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 19, 23, and 25 cents.
Best Quality American Prints, 18¾ cents.
A good assortment of Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Russia Crash, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, and 20 cents.
Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.
Linen Bird-eye, for Aprons.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsook, Victoria Lawn, and Swiss Muslins.
A cheap lot of Plaid Muslins.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkis.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkis., of Bertrand Millicent's make, at 40, 44, 47, 50, 58 69, 75, 87½c., and $1.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkis., 50c. to $1. [10 22
A large assortment of Cloth Gloves, very cheap.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE.
Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.
5-4 Bleached Muslin, called extra heavy, 25 cents.
10-4 Utica Bleached Sheeting, 95 cents.
One bale wide Domet Flannel, 31 cents.
One bale all-wool Flannel, 33 cents.
Best yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 25 cents.
Table Linens, from 50 cents to $1.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 62c. to $1.
2000 yards selected styles of Calicoes.
Canton Flannels, 20, 22, 23, 25, 28c., etc.
All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Superfine yard-wide Shaker Flannel, 60 cents.
Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
$5·75 large size all-wool Blankets.
Unbleached Muslins, best makes, all widths.
Russia Crash, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20c., etc.
Bargains in Linen Towels, 18¾, 25, and 36 cents.
Balmoral Skirts, $1·75—over 50 dozen sold.
Ladies' Merino Vests at reduced prices, etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

WHOLESALE COTTON YARN
COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.
R. T. WHITE & CO.,
Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of
COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers.
HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.
COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.
JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets.
GILLING, SEINE, AND FLAX TWINES.
EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS' USE Etc.
No. 237 MARKET Street, Phila.
R. T. WHITE. J. E. DU BOIS.
11 7 wthtu3mrp

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¾ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and price.
Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street.
12 6 7m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

Fine Table Cloths.
Fine Napkins and Doylies.
Extra Large Table Cloths.
Napkins to Match.
UPWARDS OF 200 PIECES
Heavy Power-Loom Table Linen,
FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD.

THE LARGEST LINEN STOCK
IN THE CITY, [1 5 stuth3
Selling at Importer's Prices.

DEPOT FOR
FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
A CARD.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
Whose establishment for the sale of
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS
Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to HOUSEKEEPERS RENEWING THEIR SUPPLY, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their
SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
Fresh Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Goods
FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,
SUCH AS
LINEN SHEETINGS
COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
BORDERED TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS,
QUILTS,
BLANKETS,
Table and Embroidered Piano and Table Covers,
And every other article suitable for a well-ordered household. [9 14 thstu6mrp

No. 1024 CHESNUT street.
In Anticipation of Removal to
N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc.,
Embracing Novelties Adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!
THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
PASSENGERS FOR
Norfolk,
Weldon,
Raleigh,
Newbern,
Charlotte,
Wilmington,
Columbia,
Charleston,
Kingsville,
Savannah,
Augusta,
Atlanta,
Macon,
West Point,
Montgomery
Mobile,
and
NEW ORLEANS,
TO AVOID DELAY (THE POTOMAC BEING CLOSED BY ICE) SHOULD BUY TICKETS BY THE
NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE
Trains leave Depot,
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue,
DAILY (Saturday excepted), at 11 P. M.,
Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day,
FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!
For Tickets and all other information, apply at the office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.
S. P. WILTBANK,
1 2 tf GENERAL AGENT.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.
ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE SOUTH,
Via Orange and Alexandria Railroad and its Connections.
The undersigned would respectfully ask the attention of shippers to the ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE between Philadelphia and the South.
Merchants and others desirous of avoiding frequent changes and water transportation, will please mark their freight via O. & A. R. R.—Rail, and send to depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad BROAD and PRIME Streets.
Cars run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg without breaking bulk.
Dray receipts furnished, and Bills of Lading signed at the through freight office of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 105 South FIFTH Street below Chesnut.
Rates guaranteed as low at all times as by other
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
12 27 rpt No. 105 South FIFTH Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MILLINERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A Cheap and Substantial Gift.
Attention is called to my elegant assortment of RIBBONS, suitable for Scarfs; FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, and YOUNG LADIES' HATS, prepared specially for the HOLIDAY SEASON, and selling at greatly reduced prices.
MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,
11 6 tuths3m No 904 WALNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY for the Holidays. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers and Frames. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with all the materials. 7 18§

HOSIERY, ETC.

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,
No. 9 North EIGHTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
ALL KINDS OF GOODS APPERTAINING
TO THE
HOSIERY BUSINESS.
A large assortment of MERINO UNDERGARMENTS for Ladies', Children's, and Gentlemen's wear.
Medium and Superior Quality of GOODS of English and American manufacture.
Extra Heavy Ribbed All-wool SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Plaid and Striped HOSIERY, for Skating and Fancy Dresses. [1 1 tuths6t
N. B.—A large assortment of UNDERGARMENTS suited to any climate, on hand all the year round.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
GOULD & CO.,
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT
CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.
AND
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
(Opposite Christ Church,)
Invite all their old customers and as many new ones as will come, to see their elegant and large assortment of FURNITURE, suitable for presents or otherwise.
210 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc
P. P. GUSTINE,
818 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S
STATES UNION
CLOTHING HALL,
No. 606 MARKET STREET No. 606
A most complete stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.
Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants from $1·75 to $9.
Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

PRICES REDUCED.
Making and trimming Oversacks, $19; Frock Coats, $16; Dress Sacks, $12; Pants and Vests, $3·50 each, in good style. On hand a general assortment of goods at low prices. C. S. HIMMELWRIGHT,
12 22 1m No. 234 N. FOURTH street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of DE COURSEY, HAMILTON & EVANS, is this day dissolved by limitation.
Philadelphia, December 31 1866.

The undersigned having, with ROBERT L. TAYLOR Esq., of New York, as special partner, entered into a partnership under the firm of HAMILTON, EVANS & DE COURSEY, will continue the business at No. 308 CHESNUT Street
HUGH HAMILTON,
CHARLES T. EVANS, } General Partners.
MARCELIN L. DE COURSEY
ROBERT L. TAYLOR, Special Partner.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1867. 1 3thstu10t

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.